

FBIS-CHI-84-013
Thursday
19 January 1984
Vol I No 013

Daily Report

CHINA



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 013

19 January 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA Reportage on Stockholm CDE Talks	A 1
Shultz Says Door Open	A 1
Shultz, Gromyko Holds Talks	A 1
Article on Structural Readjustment in West [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 9 Jan]	A 2

UNITED STATES

Further Coverage on Zhao's Visit to U.S.	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO Newsletter [18 Jan]	B 1
CHINA DAILY Article [19 Jan]	B 3
U.S. Circles See Prospects in Economic Situation [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 9 Jan]	B 3
Joint PRC-U.S. Jeep Corporation Starts Operating	B 4

SOVIET UNION

PRAVDA Criticizes U.S. Stand on Nuclear Arms	C 1
TASS Denounces Reagan Speech on U.S.-USSR Ties	C 1
TASS Reports Siting Nuclear Missiles in GDR	C 1
KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA Reports on Missiles in CSSR	C 2
USSR Denies Delay in Gas Delivery to W. Europe	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ni Zhifu Meets Japanese Trade Union Delegation	D 1
Japanese Leaders Commemorate Zhou Enlai	D 1
Japanese Amity Group Holds New Year Party	D 1
Wu Lengxi Fetes DPRK Broadcasting Delegation	D 2
PRC, DPRK Railway Delegations To Exchange Visits	D 2
DPRK Political Parties Support Reunification	D 2
DPRK Foreign Minister on Tripartite Talks	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Deng Yingchao Hosts Banquet for Sihanouk	E 1
Ji Pengfei Interviewed on Hong Kong Issue	E 1
Li Xiannian Condolences on Souvanna Phouma's Death	E 3
Lao Official Blames PRC for Regional Tensions	E 4
Yunnan Border Guards Kill Intruding SRV Soldiers	E 4
Wan Li Receives Outgoing Fiji Ambassador	E 4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Continued Reportage on Zhao's Canadian Visit	J 1
First Round of Talks	J 1
Zhao Attends Gala Performance	J 1
Zhao on International Issues	J 2
Zhao's State Dinner Toast	J 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 19 Jan]	
Zhao on Hong Kong	J 4
Zhao Meets NDP Leader	J 5
Insurance Agreement Signed	J 5
Meets Conservative Party Leader	J 5
Second Round of Talks	J 6
Zhao Meets Finance Minister	J 6

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO Reviews Mao Zedong on United Front [31 Dec]	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO Supports Reform of Writing System [31 Dec]	K 7
Further Reportage on Kuomintang Congress	K 13
Gu Wu Address Tea Party	K 13
Congress' Papers Published	K 14
AFP Reports 31 Executions in Beijing	K 14
PLA Achievements Help Modernization Drive	K 15
Culture Minister Praises Hubei Drama as 'Modern'	K 15

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Huang Huang Speaks at Anhui Military Meeting	O 1
Nanjing, Fuzhou PLA Units Check Superficial Work	O 1
Han Peixin Addresses Jiangsu Military Meeting	O 3
Bai Dongcai Addresses Jiangxi Military Meeting	O 3
Shandong Draws Up Township Establishment Plan	O 4
[DAZHONG RIBAO 30 Dec]	
Zhejiang's Wang Fang Attends Support-Army Rally	O 6
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 7 Jan]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Armed Police Force Holds Citation Meeting	P 1
[NANFANG RIBAO 17 Jan]	
Guangdong Governor on U.S. Trip, Important Technology	P 2
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 26 Dec]	
Guangxi Conference Views Family Planning Work	P 4
Liu Jie Attends Henan Scientific Meeting	P 5
Hubei's Guan Guangfu at Rectification Meeting	P 5

SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing at Guizhou Militia Work Meeting	Q 1
Xizang Military District Commander Dies	Q 1
Yunnan Family Planning Work Plan Announced	Q 1

TAIWAN

Taipei Commentary Assesses Reagan-Zhao Talks	V 1
Commentary on Importance of Taiwan Relations Act	V 2
President Chiang Receives U.S. Congressmen	V 3
Paper on Formation of 'Fledgling' Political Party	V 4
[LIEN HO PAO 8 Jan]	

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC Appoints New Delegation Head for Hong Kong Talks	W 1
XINHUA Official on Appointment	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 19 Jan]	
Article Reports PRC-UK 'Condominium' Over Hong Kong	W 2
[HSIN PAO 18 Jan]	
XINHUA Chief Discusses Democracy for Hong Kong	W 2
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Jan]	
Beijing To Hold National Day Military Parade	W 3
[HSIN WAN PAO 18 Jan]	

XINHUA REPORTAGE ON STOCKHOLM CDE TALKS

Shultz Says Door Open

OW180316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that "the door remains open" for negotiations and his country "believes in dialogue and in solving problems." The United States "is ready for negotiation whenever the Soviet Union is prepared" though "the negotiations have now been interrupted by the Soviet Union," he said at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe here this afternoon. The Soviet Union walked out of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on medium-range missiles last November and their talks on strategic arms last December following the initial deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The United States "has proposed a range of bilateral measures to enhance both crisis communication and normal communication" between Washington and Moscow to build confidence and reduce any chance of misunderstanding or miscalculation, he said. He said that at the conference here his country will diligently pursue three aims reaffirmed by President Ronald Reagan Monday: to reduce threats and the use of force in solving international disputes, to reduce the vast stockpiles of armament in the world and to establish a better working relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. But lessons of history have shown that efforts to prevent war or to control weaponry cannot prosper when some nations seek a foreign policy of global or regional military superiority or resorting to threats or intimidation, he added. Therefore, he said, the West must maintain a balance of power and the cohesion of alliances.

Shultz also stressed that "human rights remain central to any discussion of European security" and that "the attempt to impose division on Europe is inevitably a source of instability and tension." His address is regarded as the basic tone which will be assumed in his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko tomorrow.

Shultz, Gromyko Hold Talks

OW190250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here today for more than five hours. A senior U.S. official said afterwards their talks were extensive. The U.S. State Department official said the meeting between the two at the Soviet Embassy here touched on a "wide range of subjects and the overall state of the U.S.-Soviet relationship." He said the two men "had differences, but both sides made an effort to explain their positions to each other." He said Shultz had also raised several regional issues with Gromyko including Central America, as well as human rights and U.S. charges that Moscow has violated previous arms control treaties.

Asked whether the United States and the Soviet Union would resume their arms talks suspended by Moscow after NATO began to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the official said, "Future contacts were addressed," but he gave no details. No immediate statements about the meeting were made by Shultz or Gromyko.

Meanwhile, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom told reporters that the Soviet Union is prepared to resume East-West talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe. He said Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made the comment to him during a 15-minute meeting at the Stockholm Disarmament Conference.

ARTICLE ON STRUCTURAL READJUSTMENT IN WEST

HK190742 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Yang Sizheng of the World Economic Research Institute of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences: "The Current General Trend in Western Countries Is To Speed Up Structural Readjustment"]

[Text] With the gradual recovery of the world economy, one of the major problems facing developed countries at present is how to speed up the readjustment of their industrial structures so as to maintain a dominant position in economic competition, to find jobs for the large contingents of unemployed, and to extricate themselves from the predicament of "stagnation" in which they have been in since the 1970's.

From the 1950's to the 1972, Western Europe and the United States were in a state of a postwar boom, with the economic growth rate averaging from 4 to 5 percent and the unemployment rate around the same. The economic growth rate of Japan was about 10 percent. After the 1970's, the period of cheap energy resources and raw materials ended, and at the same time a large group of new and developing industrial countries surfaced. This has intensified the competition of manufactured goods on the international markets. A challenge was up for the products of developed countries, not only in textile goods, clothing, and shoes, but also in iron and steel products, ships, home appliances, and machines. Therefore, developed countries have gradually come to realize that a new industrial policy should be worked out so as to cope with their competitors.

A New Industrial Policy

The characteristics of this new industrial policy concentrate on bringing about a change in the industrial structure, transforming and readjusting some industrial sectors in light of the changes in their technical conditions and production needs, and developing new, rising industries. As far as the macroeconomic policies of developed countries are concerned, during the postwar years the development of industry has been taken as the leading factor, but the policy principles of various countries are not entirely the same. The United States stresses the principle of the "market economy" and has basically used fiscal and monetary policies to readjust its economic development. As a result of the stage of economic reconstruction after World War II, the developed countries in Western Europe now have a large number of nationalized enterprises. The governments of these countries can play a greater role through their industrial policies, including the measures to formulate long-term development plans as guidance and to help sustain key industrial sectors.

The results of the efforts of Britain and France to subsidize or nationalize some declining traditional industries are far from satisfactory. After assuming office, Mrs Margaret Thatcher of the Conservative Party began to pursue the policy of denationalization. The French Government significantly subsidized and financed the iron and steel industry but failed to turn the tide in favor of the industry. The Federal Republic of Germany, having foreseen intensified competition, practiced rationalized planning in its iron and steel industry at an early date and thus the industry suffered less damage; and at the same time, it invested a large amount of money in the areas where industries were on the decline and unemployment was fairly serious and promoted the development of new, rising industries. The magnitude of investment in this regard comprised 15 percent of the total industrial investment. Britain also implemented the policy of helping industries on the decline. However, because priority was given to solving the problem of short-term unemployment, as often as not government investment was poured into the enterprises which were on the brink of bankruptcy and which needed continuous subsidies.

Structural Readjustment and Investment in Scientific Research

The promotion of structural readjustment and the investment in scientific research are closely related. The government subsidy of the Federal Republic of Germany amounts to approximately 20 percent in its total expenditure on scientific research. The Japanese Government's expenditure on scientific research is relatively insignificant, because Japan is good at utilizing the basic research achievements of the European countries and the United States in blazing new trails in its products and technology, and it has thus been able to achieve a maximum of useful results with a small investment. Compared with the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, Britain and France still have a long way to go in supporting the development of new products and new technology. Moreover, recently there has been a considerable reduction in the British Government's expenditure on scientific research, but the funds spent in this area are used in a selective way, that is to say, 80 percent of the funds are used in such industries as aviation, space, and nuclear energy. Since 1981 when Francois Mitterrand took office, France has nationalized banks and seven industrial corporations in an attempt to rehabilitate its backward industrial foundation. In 5 years, France is to make an investment of \$20 billion in the electronics industry. This will be a strategic action to open up the industrial prospects of the 21st century.

A debate on formulating an "industrial policy" is now sweeping the United States, which has always been opposed to direct interference through government policy. A group in the Democratic Party advocates that the United States needs an "industrial policy" for rejuvenating the economy. Former Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the Democrats who is running for the presidency in the election to be held next year, has declared that the "industrial policy" will become his program in his campaign for the presidency. At present in the United States, some traditional industries are declining with each passing day and superiority in some fields of advanced technology is no longer secure. Objectively speaking, it is necessary for the United States to adopt a longer-range industrial development strategy so as to meet the challenge.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ZHAO'S VISIT TO U.S.

RENMIN RIBAO Newsletter

HK181204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu, Zhang Yunwen, and Chen Yicun: "A Successful Visit, Touching Friendship"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his visit to the United States and left New York for Canada on 16 January. On his departure, Premier Zhao took with him the American people's warm, friendly feelings for the Chinese people. At the same time, he left a good image with, and had a deep influence on, the American people.

Before going to the airport, Premier Zhao attended and spoke at a luncheon hosted jointly by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the Foreign Policy Association. He spoke in particular on Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan issue. The luncheon was presided over by Diane Sawyer, a well-known CBS television announcer. She introduced Premier Zhao in a very friendly and amusing way to the 1,800 people at the meeting. She asked Premier Zhao questions based on notes handed to her by those attending the luncheon. Her first question was about the major successes of Premier Zhao's visit. Premier Zhao gladly said that the visit was successful and satisfactory. He exquisitely felt that the American people had a strong desire for closer Sino-U.S. friendship and that Sino-U.S. friendship had a deep-rooted and extensive base among the people of the two countries. He was highly confident of a long-lasting and steady developing in Sino-U.S. relations. The prolonged applause at the luncheon showed that the noted people from all circles in New York City agreed with what Premier Zhao had said. Premier Zhao answered a number of questions on Sino-Soviet relations, the Hong Kong issue, and the fight against spiritual pollution. Applause and laughter broke out from time to time and the atmosphere was very lively. Premier Zhao's last activity during his visit to New York became a climax of his week-long official visit. An American reporter present at the meeting said that Premier Zhao's answers to the questions were splendid and showed great dignity.

During his short visit, Premier Zhao traversed the American Continent three times and covered a journey of tens of thousands of miles. He made extensive contacts with people of all circles and was warmly welcomed by the Federal and state governments and the broad masses of American people.

On 14 January, well before the Premier's special plane arrived in New York, the mayor of New York, Edward Koch, had come to the airport to await the arrival of the premier. Reporters asked the mayor to talk about his feelings on Premier Zhao's visit. The mayor fervently said that this was an extremely important visit. He eagerly expressed the hope that Sino-U.S. relations would strengthen in an all-round manner. He said that he had great admiration for the Chinese people who have a long history. Smiling, he said: I have reached an agreement with the White House and the Department of State that as soon as Premier Zhao alights from the plane, I will present to him a gold key to the City of New York, which is a copy of the original key made in 1812.

On the morning of 15 January, Premier Zhao and his party went to the roof of the World Trade Center, a 110-story skyscraper, for an aerial view of the City of New York. After that, they took a boat cruise around New York harbor. A fire boat spouted huge columns of water in red, white, and blue to welcome and pay tribute to the Chinese guests.

John Denver, a noted singer who had performed for Chairman Deng Xiaoping in 1979, sang for the Chinese premier songs praising Sino-U.S. friendship.

John Denver visited China in 1981. His 14th wedding anniversary occurred when he was in Shanghai. In a telephone call to his wife, she told him that the moon and stars above the United States were similar to those over China. Instantly he felt that the distance between them had shortened. He felt that he was a member of "a big family." Thus inspired, he composed the song "Shanghai Breezes" in praise of Sino-U.S. friendship.

Premier Zhao's present visit also has made a deep impression on the American people. A San Francisco newspaper said that Premier Zhao was a "great observer," and the city declared that 13 January was "Premier Zhao's Day." Some U.S. friends told reporters that Premier Zhao's friendly visit to the American people was unforgettable.

During the visit, Premier Zhao repeatedly mentioned the Taiwan issue on important public occasions. He pointed out again and again that the Taiwan issue was a shadow shrouding Sino-U.S. relations, a major obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and a shadow over Sino-U.S. political relations. Premier Zhao stressed that China was not asking the United States to do anything to help it to accomplish its own reunification, but would rather the United States really and strictly observe the principles which were affirmed in the mutually announced Sino-U.S. communiques. The principled stand and the reasonable proposition on the Taiwan issue expounded by Premier Zhao were generally taken seriously and welcomed by the U.S. media, the compatriots residing in the United States, and Americans of Chinese origin. Some U.S. friends told reporters that the remarks of Premier Zhao were reasonable. The Reagan administration had to adopt correct policies on the Taiwan issue. It must not, on the one hand, recognize the PRC verbally while, on the other hand, maintain an official relationship with the Taiwan authorities in practice. This kind of practice can only damage the steady development of Sino-U.S. relations. Mr Liang Powen [2733 0590 2429], chairman of The New York Society for Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of China, told reporters that the Taiwan issue was an internal affair of China. It is China's own business on how to accomplish reunification, and the U.S. Government has no right to interfere. A scholar from Taiwan pointed out that Premier Zhao's remarks expressed the common aspirations of the people on both sides of the Strait. The compatriots and Chinese residing in the United States would respond to Premier Zhao's call, and would strive for the accomplishment of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Furthermore, Premier Zhao also met extensively and held talks with personalities of various U.S. circles and celebrities, exploring ways to strengthen Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation. Premier Zhao stressed that regarding cooperation between the businessmen of the United States and China, its "scope is wide and the future is bright." China and the United States will celebrate the 200th anniversary of their trade relationship on 22 February. A merchantship, The Queen of China, weighed anchor and set sail for China from New York 200 years ago. It arrived at Huangpu Harbor, Guangzhou, after sailing for 188 days, and thus started trade between China and the United States. In the past 200 years, the world has experienced earthshaking changes, and Sino-U.S. relations also have made new development. Premier Zhao's present U.S. visit as well as President Reagan's visit to China in the spring will inevitably add a new chapter to friendly Sino-U.S. relations.

CHINA DAILY Article

HK190236 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by "Our Staff Reporter"]

[Text] New York -- Premier Zhao's visit to the U.S. can be considered a success because, as an old China hand told CHINA DAILY, Zhao made a "good impression" on the American public. Americans, from taxi drivers to good personal friends, remarked that his wearing a tie and a Western suit projected an image that he was someone with whom Americans can easily "get along and talk with" because "he didn't look so different."

Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff who accompanied the premier during his trip to San Francisco, was quoted by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter as saying that Zhao has a "wonderful sense of humour" and is "very charming and most pleasant to be around." Deaver noticed that Zhao "is interested in people."

A very knowledgeable observer of the American political scene said "drift of the current is definitely moving towards better U.S.-China relations."

Premier Zhao's visit to the U.S. has completed one round of the first exchange of visits by the government heads of the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations five years ago. Everyone will be watching President Reagan's return visit in April to see whether Sino-U.S. relations will indeed move onto a more stable and enduring basis to the benefit of the two peoples and to the cause of world peace.

U.S. CIRCLES SEE PROSPECTS IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK180918 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 84 p 1

["Dispatch From Washington" by special correspondent Su Li: "Prospects Are Great That Sino-U.S. Economic Relations Will Be Strengthened"]

[Text] U.S. economic circles were extremely gratified to learn that the leaders of China and the United States would exchange visits in the near future, and they were eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Premier Zhao Ziyang. They consider the visit of a Chinese premier to the United States for the first time to be an important event in Sino-U.S. relations as well as international relations, and they are actively making every preparation. They say that prospects are great that Sino-U.S. economic relations will be strengthened, that faster growth will appear in bilateral trade, and this will further pave the way for technological cooperation.

At the early stage of the resumption of Sino-U.S. trade, owing to the large-scale import of U.S. agricultural products by China, the volume of bilateral trade increased very rapidly; for several years, this had fallen as a result of the reduction of imports by China. After the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, both sides signed a series of trade and transportation agreements, and solved the question of most-favored treatment. China's import of agricultural products and machinery increased greatly; there was also considerable growth in the export of processed goods; and bilateral trade reached a new high. After Reagan took office in 1981, the principle of the "Shanghai Communique" was not scrupulously observed, and coupled with the serious post-war U.S. economic recession, the strengthening of the policy of protectionism, and also the economic readjustment carried out in China at the same time, bilateral trade fell to some extent.

People in economic circles hold that the present obstacles in Sino-U.S. trade are mainly due to the U.S. restriction of the import of such products as textile goods from China, and due to the fact that although the United States has relaxed the export of technology to China, restrictions are still rather tight. If these two questions are reasonably resolved, there is bound to be a new breakthrough in bilateral trade.

Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, both sides also have gradually developed economic and technological cooperation. Projects of both sides have already reached 128 items at present, and they are mainly concentrated in such such fields as energy, communications, machinery, and light industry. Owing to the slow development of the U.S. economic, its domestic market has shrunk considerably. The export of U.S. capital and goods are under increasingly intense competition and resistance, and there is great difficulty in finding an outlet for them. However, the political situation in China is stable, and economic development after the readjustment is not only steady, but also fast. It has adhered to the policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries, and is gradually perfecting its economic legislation regarding foreign investment. Moreover, China has a vast territory, abundant resources, and plenty of labor, and its market potential is very great. Therefore, if the U.S. Government conscientiously enforces the principle of the Sino-U.S. communique, completely renounces the one China, one Taiwan policy, and genuinely relaxes the discriminatory policy of restricting the export of technology to China, prospects will be even greater for Sino-U.S. bilateral economic and technological cooperation.

JOINT PRC-U.S. JEEP CORPORATION STARTS OPERATING

OW150926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Jeep Corporation (BJC), the first automotive joint venture between China and the United States started operation here today.

Established by the Beijing Automobile Works and the American Motors Corporation, the joint venture will produce four-wheel-drive vehicles with the latest technology. It plans to import a production line for processing and assembling engines and carry out technical transformation of its factories. The corporation schedules to produce 17,000 "Beijing" jeeps this year.

The corporation has a registered capital of 101.75 million yuan (about 51 million U.S. dollars). It is one of the large joint ventures in China.

State Councillor Chen Muhua attended the inauguration ceremony and met with the delegation of American Motors Corporation headed by T.O. Clare, vice-president of its international operations and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of BJC, and all directors of the board.

The Beijing Automobile Works has been producing jeeps for 20 years and the Jeep Corporation under the American Motors Corporation is a well-known four-wheel-drive jeep manufacturer.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW161337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today criticized the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe as a "provocation" to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) "complicating the over-all military strategic situation."

In an article by its editorial department today, the Soviet Communist Party daily PRAVDA said the United States had tried all along "to achieve unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union" during the "START" talks and "there is no change whatsoever" in the U.S. stand. The Soviet Union announced last December the suspension of the latest round of the "START" with the United States following the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. The paper denied any progress had been made in the "START" and described as "obvious lies" the Reagan administration's allegation that the "START" had gained some progress as a result of the U.S. initiative.

Observers here noted the PRAVDA article was published at a time when U.S. President Reagan will soon deliver an important speech on U.S.-Soviet relations, and the Stockholm conference is to open on January 18.

TASS DENOUNCES REAGAN SPEECH ON U.S.-USSR TIES

OW170210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency today charged that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's televised speech on U.S.-Soviet relations hours ago is "of a propaganda nature."

"The speech does not contain any new ideas or constructive proposals that would indicate a readiness of the United States to abandon its course of acquiring dominant positions in the world and first of all in the military respect," TASS said in a dispatch dated Washington. "There is no indication of any positive changes in the Reagan administration's approach to the solution of problems of limiting and reducing arms, first of all nuclear arms," TASS said.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles last November and their talks on strategic arms last December following the initial deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. Reagan's remarks emphasized that any dialogue with the Soviet Union should be conducted from a "position of strength." The speech was intended to dispel the growing concern in the United States and Western Europe over the militaristic policy pursued by the White House, TASS said.

Observers here believe a quick TASS attack on the Reagan speech indicates that Soviet-U.S. relations are unlikely to improve substantially in the near future.

TASS REPORTS SITING NUCLEAR MISSILES IN GDR

OW180857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles in Democratic Germany to counter the recent deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, according to TASS quoting the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR. TASS disclosed the fact last night, hours before Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meet at the Stockholm disarmament conference.

"Much of what is needed for the life and combat training of the Soviet missile unit has already been prepared," the report says. It said the missiles are "tactical weapons of an enhanced range." Western experts say the missiles are SS-21 and SS-23, the latter being a new system capable of striking at targets in Federal Germany or Denmark. Western analysts believe that, although Moscow claims this is the first time it installed nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe, the missiles have long been in place in the Warsaw Pact countries. An ANSA dispatch from Manila yesterday quoted a spokesman for the U.S. Seventh Fleet as saying that the Soviet had deployed a squadron of "Badger" bombers last November in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. The bombers are capable of raiding American military bases in the Philippines.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON MISSILES IN CSSR

OW190136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet tactical missile force has completed deployment in Czechoslovakia and is in "regular drilling," the Soviet Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) reported today. According to another report of the paper, another Soviet medium-range missile force is now on combat alert in the German Democratic Republic.

After the arrival of new U.S. missiles in Britain and Federal Germany, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov had announced last November countermeasures including accelerating deployment of new tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia and the GDR and of nuclear missiles targeted on the United States. The Soviet strike-back capacity will ensure that the other side cannot escape "retaliations," the paper said. Moscow will "never allow the U.S. Government to use nuclear blackmail to enforce a policy of strength against us," it added. The Soviet Army paper published the reports at a time when the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers are meeting in Stockholm where a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) opened Tuesday.

USSR DENIES DELAY IN GAS DELIVERY TO W. EUROPE

OW180141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union recently repeatedly announced that natural gas from Siberia had been delivered to West European countries since 1 January this year, denying at the same time some statements from the West.

Soviet Minister of Gas Industry Vasilii Dinkov on 11 January issued a statement to TASS reporters denying Western press reports of explosions and fires which involved the newly built Soviet natural gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod and would delay for 1 year the ability of the project to deliver natural gas to Western Europe. He said: "A fire indeed occurred not long ago at a compressor station under construction at Urengoy, causing damage to some equipment. but there was no explosion, and the damaged equipment will be replaced by similar equipment in the near future."

According to a 13 January TASS report, S. Derezhov, deputy minister of the USSR Minister Ministry of Gas Industry, recently wrote to P. Albis, manager of a French gas company, asking him to clear up a French newspaper report that the Soviet Union had not yet begun to deliver Siberian natural gas to France. The deputy minister added that the allegation by some Western papers that the Soviet natural gas delivered to France "was not from Siberia, but from some other place" was "absurd."

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW171623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, today met a delegation from the all-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Union (JICHIRO) led by Chairman Yasuo Maruyama. Yasuo Maruyama is also vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan. The two leaders discussed the development of closer ties between the workers and trade unions of China and Japan. The Japanese delegation arrived here yesterday evening. They will also tour Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai.

JAPANESE LEADERS COMMEMORATE ZHOU ENLAI

OW181707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 Japanese friends in various circles had a new year's party here today to commemorate the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai for his contribution to the development of Japan-China friendship and the defense of world peace. The party was under the auspices of over 60 members of the Diet and social figures.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a message to the party said that in cherishing the memory of the late Chinese premier, Japan and China should "enhance mutual friendship and trust," which "will contribute to development and prosperity of the two countries and the rest of the world." Kaheita Okazaki, adviser to the Japan-China Economic Society, remembered his meetings with the late Chinese premier and pledged to carry out activities for friendship with China in a more profound and extensive way to strengthen the friendly ties between Japan and China. Diet member Susumu Kobayashi praised Zhou Enlai as a genuine revolutionary, statesman and theorist.

All the speakers at the party praised Zhou Enlai's contribution to the development of the Japan-China friendship and pledged efforts to enhance the friendly ties between the two countries. The party also received many messages cherishing the memory of Zhou Enlai.

JAPANESE AMITY GROUP HOLDS NEW YEAR PARTY

OW181915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The Japan-China Friendship Association (JCFA) held a new year party this afternoon to wish new development in friendship between the two countries. President of the Japan-China Friendship Association Tokuma Utsunomiya delivered a speech on the occasion. He said that friendly exchanges between the two countries in the past year were more frequent than ever before. Interflow should be promoted on governmental as well as nongovernmental basis, he added. Adviser of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Kaheita Okazaki praised Premier Zhou Enlai for his contributions to Japan-China friendship. He also stressed the significance of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last year.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang also delivered a speech at the meeting. He praised the association for its work to promote Sino-Japanese friendship in the past year. At the same time, he added, the association itself also made remarkable progress. He pointed out emphatically that while General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan last November, the association and five other organizations sponsored a youth gathering which had profound significance. The friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will develop from generation to generation, he noted.

Also attending the meeting were over 400 well-known personages including Hisao Kuroda, Yoshimi Furui, Haruo Okada, Masao Shimizu, Toshio Kurihara; diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, as well as representatives of Oversea Chinese.

WU LENGXI FETES DPRK BROADCASTING DELEGATION

OW171651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, held a dinner here this evening for a broadcasting and television delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation, led by Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, arrived here this morning. Kim Chang-kyu, interim charge d'affaires of the DPRK Embassy here, was also present.

PRC, DPRK RAILWAY DELEGATIONS TO EXCHANGE VISITS

OW161701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Railways Chen Puru will go to Pyongyang at the head of a Chinese railway delegation on January 21 to attend celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean border railway agreement. The Korean Ministry of Railways will also send a delegation to attend anniversary ceremonies in Beijing.

The Sino-Korean Railway has carried 130 million tons of freight and more than 200,000 passengers since the border agreement was signed on January 25, 1954, according to official statistics. The celebrations will be held to help increase Sino-Korean co-operation in railway transport and promote the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

DPRK POLITICAL PARTIES SUPPORT REUNIFICATION

OW161128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (XINHUA) -- The political parties and mass organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have in recent days voiced their support for the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the South Korean authorities and the United States proposed by the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on January 10.

Among the political parties and mass organizations that support the proposal are the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification of South Korea, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions and the Korean Journalists' Union.

They pointed out in their statements and speeches that the "tripartite talks" proposal put forward by the DPRK is in line with the policy of resolving the reunification issue by peaceful means relying on the nation's own strength and is a new and important measure to eliminate the danger of war and to consolidate peace in the Korean peninsula. Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party, said that in the present critical situation, the problem can only be resolved through dialogue.

1. 19 Jan 84

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Chong Sin-hyok, president of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, pointed out that once the DPRK and the United States sign a peace treaty, it "would create the prerequisite for normalization of relations between the DPRK and the U.S." The conclusion of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South would usher in a new phase in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he added.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

OW170953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-nam said Monday that his government's proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea is an important measure for a peaceful solution to the Korean problem through dialogue. Kim Yong-nam made these remarks at a reception in honor of the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Central African Republic, Michel Salle, whose delegation arrived here Monday for an official goodwill visit.

Kim said the proposal has received not only the support from the Korean people, but also the support and sympathy from the peace-loving countries and people all over the world. On relations between the DPRK and the Central African Republic, Kim said promoting the friendly relations of his country with the Central African Republic, the nonaligned countries and other Third World nations will contribute to the realization of national independence and development free from foreign influence. In his speech, Foreign Minister Michel Salle hoped the tripartite talks be materialized and pledged continued support for the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

DENG YINGCHAO HOSTS BANQUET FOR SIHANOUK

OW181522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and gave a banquet for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk here this evening.

"After I return home to complete my official business, I will visit the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries," Sihanouk said. "I'd like to tell my Chinese brothers that we will never retreat in our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors."

He also thanked the Chinese Government for its support for the three forces of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition. "We will persevere in fighting. And after the victory is won, we will continue to work together to build our country," he said.

"It is our sincere hope that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Samdech Sihanouk will win new victories in its struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation," Deng said.

Also present on the occasion were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

JI PENGFEI INTERVIEWED ON HONG KONG ISSUE

HK160258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA) -- The issue of LIAOWANG weekly to be published tomorrow carries an interview with Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council.

A LIAOWANG editorial note says: "Since being concurrently appointed director of the Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council in June 1983, State Counsellor Ji Pengfei has met some 200 Hong Kong people from various sectors. He has expounded to them the Chinese Government's guiding principles and policies on recovering the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and has also had a wide-ranging exchange of views with them. His comments have attracted wide attention. At the beginning of 1984, Ji Pengfei was interviewed by our reporter in the State Council Office in Zhongnanhai, and answered questions put to him on the Hong Kong issue."

The full text of "Ji Pengfei's remarks on the Hong Kong issue" is as follows:

[Question] The second stage of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue has been in progress for more than 6 months. How do you evaluate the seven rounds of the talks, and how do you see their prospects?

[Answer] The Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue started when British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher visited China in September 1982. The talks entered their second stage in July 1983; the talks entered their second state, that is, these are talks on substantive issues. The eighth round of the talks will be held in Beijing in late January. The Chinese and British sides have agreed that the contents of the talks cannot be unilaterally disclosed. However, I can tell you that the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue have made a certain degree of progress. I hope that an agreement will be reached as soon as possible, with the joint efforts of the two sides.

[Question] What is China's principled stand on the Hong Kong issue?

[Answer] The history and present situation of Hong Kong are known to all. The Hong Kong region (including Hong Kong island, Kowloon, and the New Territories) has been part of China's territory since ancient times. Britain forcibly cut them off and leased them from China by means of the three unequal treaties signed with the Qing government in 1842, 1860, and 1898. The Chinese people have never recognized these three unequal treaties and have resolutely opposed them. Since the establishment of the PRC, we have solemnly stated again and again that China's principled stand in recovering the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong is firm and unshakable, and that when the conditions are ripe we will discuss with Britain the solution of this problem left over from history. The time is now ripe for solving this problem. The guideline of the Chinese Government in handling the Hong Kong issue is to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 and take steps to maintain the region's stability and prosperity.

[Question] What are the main measures for maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity?

[Answer] To put it simply, it means that after the Chinese Government recovers the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, the region will become a special administrative region of China as stipulated by Article 31 of the PRC Constitution. It will be governed by the Hong Kong people themselves and enjoy a high degree of autonomy.

[Question] Will you please talk about the special features of the special administrative region? In what respect will Hong Kong enjoy a high degree of autonomy?

[Answer] Some time ago I had a broad exchange of views with Hong Kong people of various sectors. They were very much in agreement with the establishment of the Hong Kong special administrative region, its enjoyment of a high degree of autonomy, and the system of having Hong Kong governed by Hong Kong people, and put forward many useful suggestions.

After the PRC recovers the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, there will be no change in Hong Kong's present social and economic system and its way of life, and it will enjoy a high degree of autonomy. For instance, the special administrative region will have legislative powers, independence in judicial matters, and the power of final judgment. Apart from legal clauses that are colonialist in nature or else are detrimental to China's sovereignty, there will be basically no change in Hong Kong's existing laws. The special administrative region's fiscal system will also be independent. The Hong Kong special administrative region will continue to practice a free economy policy; there will be no change in its status as a free port and world financial and trade center, the stock and gold markets will continue to function, and the Hong Kong dollar will continue to circulate and be freely convertible. Hong Kong will remain independent in customs duties. The economic interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong will be protected by law.

Jurisdiction over defense and foreign affairs in the Hong Kong special administrative region will be vested in the central people's government, but Hong Kong will retain a certain degree of powers in external affairs; it can maintain and develop its economic and cultural ties with countries and regions of the world and with international organizations concerned, and sign agreements with them. The special administrative region can issue its own travel documents for entry into and exit from Hong Kong.

[Question] In that case, will the officials of the Hong Kong special administrative region consist of cadres sent by the central authorities, or will they be produced by the Hong Kong people themselves?

[Answer] The government officials in the Hong Kong special administrative region will be local Hong Kong people, not persons sent from the interior of China. The chief officials of the special administrative region will emerge as a result of consultations or elections by the local people in Hong Kong, and will be appointed by the central people's government. Foreigners can be hired to work in public and private organizations in Hong Kong.

[Question] Will Hong Kong be able to continue to maintain its prosperity after China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over it?

[Answer] The guideline laid down by the Chinese Government is to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. We want to see Hong Kong become still more stable and prosperous after China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over it.

There are particular conditions for Hong Kong's prosperity today. The major one is: Hong Kong is located on the southern edge of the motherland and has long enjoyed the motherland's care in many respects; and the hard work of Hong Kong's work force, the wisdom and skill of its specialists and technicians, and the management efforts and work of the industry, commerce, finance, culture, and education sectors also constitute a major factor in Hong Kong's prosperity. I profoundly believe that the future Hong Kong special administrative region will certainly be able to rule Hong Kong well, and the set of special policies we will implement in Hong Kong will certainly make Hong Kong still more prosperous.

[Question] What will happen to Hong Kong's relations with other countries after China recovers the exercise of sovereignty over it?

[Answer] Some countries have investments in Hong Kong and conduct considerable trade with it. As I said just after China recovers the exercise of sovereignty over it, Hong Kong will keep its status as a free port and international financial center and can continue to maintain and develop its economic ties with the countries of the world and develop its economic ties with international organizations concerned. We hope that the countries concerned will cooperate with China and, after China recovers the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, maintain and develop their economic and trade ties with Hong Kong and preserve its stability and prosperity. This will be advantageous for everyone.

LI XIANNIAN CONDOLENCES ON SOUVANNA PHOUMA'S DEATH

BK131325 Beijing International Service in Lao 1230 GMT 12 Jan 84

[11 January message of condolences from PRC President Li Xiannian to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC]

[Text] I have been informed of the sad news that Prince Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the LPDR Government, has passed away. Prince Souvanna Phouma was a prominent patriotic politician of Laos and an old friend of the Chinese people. He made significant contributions to the enhancement of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Laos.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express deep condolences to the government and people of the LPDR. I also would like to extend my cordial sympathy to relatives of Prince Souvanna Phouma on this occasion.

LAO OFFICIAL BLAMES PRC FOR REGIONAL TENSIONS

OW161028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, January 16 (XINHUA) -- A nine-member delegation led by Lao Interior Minister Sisavat left here for home yesterday after discussing border issues and the Kampuchean problem with Thai authorities. Sisavat held talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Chirarot on improving border security and border trade. Both men are chairmen of the Laos-Thailand Border Committee.

Sitthi told a press conference after the talks that Thailand hoped the Mekong River, which acts as border between the two countries, would become a river to benefit both countries and not merely a gap to separate them. Sisavat commented to the press that both men believed security has gradually improved along their border but admitted there were still many problems that would require the efforts of both countries.

Turning to the Kampuchean problem, Lao Vice Foreign Minister Sooban Salitthilat said Laos and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) differed on the issue. He held China responsible for threats to Thailand's security and worsened Laos-Thailand relations. However, he failed to give an answer when asked which country poses the real threat since the Soviet Union has backed the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and there is not a single Chinese troop in the region.

YUNNAN BORDER GUARDS KILL INTRUDING SRV SOLDIERS

OW180144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan Province last week killed seven Vietnamese armed personnel who had intruded into China's territory for provocations, reports the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

At 09:50 hours on January 14, nine Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into the Nongbao area of the Tianpeng Commune, Funing County, Yunnan Province, and fired at the peasants working in the fields, the paper says. Upon hearing the shots, Chinese frontier guards on patrol nearby rushed to the scene and returned fire, killing seven intruders. The other two fled in panic, the paper adds.

WAN LI RECEIVES OUTGOING FIJI AMBASSADOR

OW111330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Acting Premier Wan Li met here today with Fiji ambassador to China, Jioji Kotobalavu, who is scheduled to leave for Tokyo tomorrow at the end of his tenure of office.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S CANADIAN VISIT

First Round of Talks

OW181315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau held their first round of talks in the central block of the Canadian Parliament Building here this morning. Briefing Chinese reporters after the talks, Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry, who is accompanying Premier Zhao on the current visit, said that the two leaders exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on international issues of mutual concern, particularly on easing international tension and disarmament.

During the talks, Qi Huaiyuan said, Premier Zhao said that China hopes that the two superpowers could change their positions of escalating the arms race by contending for supremacy under the signboard of disarmament. Premier Zhao Ziyang called on all peace-loving countries and people to take action to make the two nuclear powers stop their nuclear arms race, resume disarmament talks, negotiate in earnest, and take a lead in reaching an agreement on reducing nuclear weapons on a large scale in order to create conditions for nuclear disarmament by all nuclear countries.

Also taking part in the talks were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council Chen Chu, and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Allan J. MacEachen and Minister of State for External Relations Jean-Luc Pepin were also present.

Zhao Attends Gala Performance

OW180719 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was entertained at a special gala performance given in his honor by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at the National Arts Center here tonight. He received a red-carpet welcome when he arrived at the center and was met by Trudeau and others at the door of the opera house. When they appeared in their box, the two leaders were given a standing ovation from an audience of over 2,000. Among those present were Minister of State for External Relations Jean-Luc Pepin, other cabinet ministers, members of parliament and public figures.

The performance started with over 80 school children singing the national anthems of the two countries. They sang the Chinese anthem in excellent Chinese. The audience feasted their eyes on the well-performed Chinese red ribbon dance and the Canadian square and round dance and listened to sparkling Chinese and Canadian music. Among the performers were the renowned soloist, Maureen Forrester (contralto), who came back from Paris specially for the occasion, and pianist Monica Gaylord. Candy Jones and Don Fraser, three time world professional figure skating pairs champions and Brian Pockar, three times Canadian senior men's figure skating champion, presented a special performance on the ice of the Rideau Canal next to the National Arts Center. Their performance was screened live at the theater. A festive mood prevailed throughout the gala with deafening applause at the end of every item.

The performance was followed by a reception given by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in the National Arts Center decorated with Canadian and Chinese national flags. Premier Zhao, in the company of Prime Minister Trudeau, met with celebrated personages of various circles and received warm greetings from them.

Zhao on International Issues

OW180713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated here tonight that "the maintenance of world peace is an important aim of China's foreign policy." He said he appreciated Prime Minister Trudeau's deep concern for world peace and his efforts to ease international tensions.

Speaking at a state dinner given in his honor by Trudeau at the Westin Hotel, Zhao said both China and Canada have much in common in their views on many international issues. "The superpowers' rivalry for hegemony and their arms race constitute serious threats to world peace and security," he pointed out. He declared, "We wish to see a stable international situation and not turbulence. We want neither hot war nor cold war. We want a stable and lasting peace."

He stated that China will continue its close consultations with the Canadian Government in search for specific ways to realize these objectives. Premier Zhao expressed the hope that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, nuclear or nuclear-free and members of military blocs or nonmembers, would "take their destinies into their own hands and not allow themselves to be manipulated by nuclear powers."

Trudeau's Dinner Toast

OW180833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said here tonight that both the Chinese and Canadian Governments "carry the hopes of their citizens for a better life at home, for security and peace around the globe." The prime minister made these remarks in his toast at a state dinner he hosted in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Westin Hotel.

Reviewing the history of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples, he paid tribute to the first groups of Chinese and their descendants who have made contributions to the Canadian culture and economy, and to many Canadians, Dr. Norman Bethune in particular, who went to China and joined the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles. "During this period, and over the last decade in particular, the exchanges between China and Canada have considerably increased," he said.

Trudeau said, "Thousands of Chinese and Canadians from all walks of life -- scientists, writers, artists, sportsmen, journalists, students -- in fact crossed the seas that separate our two countries." He also recalled his meetings with the late Chairman Mao Zedong, the late Premier Zhou Enlai and his recent meetings with Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang, and said, "I was impressed by the global breadth of their vision, by their concern with the problems of China and of the world at large." Expressing his high appreciation of China's economic policy, Trudeau said, "The 'four modernizations' program and your economic reform measures in particular, have formed a strong base for the dynamic expansion of China's role in world trade over the last few years."

"We are eager to develop our economic ties further" and "look forward to working together to the benefit of both of our countries," he said. "Our two nations clearly have much to offer and to learn from each other," he added.

On international peace and security, Trudeau said, "China, as one of the permanent members of the Security Council and one of the five nuclear weapons states, is in a special position to help bring about a limitation of all nuclear weapons."

He said, "We look to China to take a leading role in this process and by its actions put pressure on the superpowers to reduce their arsenals. The threat of nuclear war is too grave to be left to the superpowers alone. All states must assume their responsibilities." He said that during his talks with Premier Zhao today, he has been encouraged by China's understanding of his efforts to promote world peace. "We must work not just for ourselves but for our children," he said.

Zhao's State Dinner Toast

HK191020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Zhao Ziyang's Toast at State Dinner Given by Pierre Trudeau"]

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- This evening, Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed a toast at a state dinner given by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The following is the full text of the toast:

Respected Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, ladies and gentlemen, I was very excited when I arrived in your beautiful country. Ten years ago, our late Premier Zhou Enlai accepted Prime Minister Trudeau's kind invitation to visit Canada. It was a pity that he died before he was able to make the visit. In a sense, I am now fulfilling Premier Zhou's unfulfilled wish. Two months ago, Prime Minister Trudeau said to me in Beijing, "It will be cold in January in Canada, but you will have the warmest welcome there." This is indeed a fact. From the very first day of my visit here, the warm reception and the hospitality of the Canadian Government and people has made us feel very warm.

China and Canada are friends and there has been a long-standing friendship between the people of the two countries. More than 100 years ago when people were beginning to develop Canada, many Chinese traveled across the vast ocean to your country and shared arduous labor with the people in your country. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada in 1970 opened a new chapter in the annals of our two countries' relations. Here, I cannot help but mention Prime Minister Trudeau's admirable foresight and courage and his great contributions to the normalization of the Sino-Canadian relations.

I am pleased to see that in the past 10 and more years, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed rapidly. The trade volume between our two countries have risen by nearly 800 percent and Canada has become fifth among the major trade partners of our country. Our economic, technological, and cultural exchanges and cooperation have developed smoothly. Of course, the potentiality of greater friendly cooperation between China and Canada is still not fully worked out. As China and Canada are countries with vast territory and rich resources that each have its strong points, there are vast areas for both to learn from each other, compliment each other, and help supply each other's needs. China and Canada differ in their social systems, but there is no conflict of fundamental interests between them. On the other hand, they have many common views in international affairs. There are no insurmountable obstacles to the development of Sino-Canadian friendship and cooperation and what we need to do is to fully utilize all the favorable conditions of the two parties and speed up the development of this friendship and cooperation.

We are both concerned about the future of the world. The superpowers' rivalry for hegemony and their arms race constitute serious threats to world peace and security. The maintenance of world peace is an important aim of China's foreign policy. We wish to see a stable international situation and not turbulence. We want neither hot war nor cold war, but a stable and lasting peace. I hope that all peace-loving countries and peoples will take actions for this. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, nuclear or nuclear-free, and members or non-members of military blocs will be masters of their own destiny and not allow themselves to be manipulated by nuclear powers. I appreciate Prime Minister Trudeau's deep concern for world peace and his tireless efforts to ease world tension. In search for specific ways to realize these objectives, we will continue our close consultations with the Canadian Government.

Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, I visit your country with a genuine desire to further strengthen and develop Sino-Canadian relations. I have been deeply impressed by the friendly sentiments and goodwill of the government and people of your country. This has made me firmly confident that this visit of mine which is aimed at seeking friendship and peace will surely be a success.

Finally, I propose a toast to

The friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples,

The friendly cooperation between China and Canada,

The prosperity of Canada,

The happiness of the Canadian people,

The health of Prime Minister Trudeau,

The health of the ladies and gentlemen present, and

World peace!

Zhao on Hong Kong

HK181312 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0820 GMT 18 Jan 84

["Premier Zhao Ziyang Says the Hong Kong Issue Can Be Resolved Through Sino-British Talks" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- New from Ottawa; Premier Zhao Ziyang said on 17 January (local time); I believe the Hong Kong issue can be resolved through negotiations between China and Britain. Zhao Ziyang said this in his address to the joint session of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons.

Speaking on Sino-British relations, he said: The two sides are now talking about the solution of the Hong Kong issue which was left over by history. Britain occupied Hong Kong after the opium war. China has decided to resume exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. The policies we have adopted are reasonable. Hong Kong will become a special administrative region of China to be administered by the Hong Kong people, the current social and economic systems and lifestyle will remain unchanged, Hong Kong will maintain its financial independence and its status as a free port and an international financial center, Hong Kong will continue to maintain and develop the economic and cultural relations with foreign countries; the interests of the residents and foreign investors in Hong Kong will be fully protected.

Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will not be affected. All these will be guaranteed by the relevant basic law of Hong Kong to be formulated by China's highest organ of power, the NPC, on the basis of fully hearing the opinions of the people of all walks of life in Hong Kong. I believe the Hong Kong issue can be resolved through negotiations between China and Britain.

Zhao Meets NDP Leader

OW181610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this morning with Edward Broadbent, leader of the Canadian New Democratic Party (N.D.P.) and had a friendly conversation with him. Broadbent told reporters later that they discussed two topics: nuclear disarmament and trade between the two countries. XINHUA learned that Premier Zhao said that experience over the last few decades has shown that the two superpowers stepped up their nuclear arms race every time they engaged in disarmament negotiations, as both tried to obtain supremacy over the other.

The Chinese premier said that the international community should put pressure on the two superpowers to press them to start real and genuine nuclear disarmament negotiations. The N.D.P. leader agreed to Premier Zhao's view. Referring to trade between China and Canada, Premier Zhao told Broadbent that there are broad prospects to it, although it has increased eight times since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Insurance Agreement Signed

OW181854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau attended a ceremony here this morning for the signing of the foreign investment insurance agreement between Canada and China. The agreement is designed to foster increased trade and investment to the mutual benefit of the two countries. According to the agreement, China and Canada will provide reliable protection to the legitimate interests of the investors from both sides.

The agreement was signed in the Center Block on Parliament Hill by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China, and Sylvain Cloutier, chairman of the board and president of the Export Development Corporation of Canada. Jia Shi is accompanying Premier Zhao on his official visit here. After the signing, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Trudeau toasted the new development of economic relations between the two countries.

The Canadian Department of External Affairs issued a communique describing the agreement as further evidence of the decision of the two governments to create "a framework within which our economic relations, already important, can be greatly expanded." An official from the Chinese delegation told XINHUA that the agreement is another sign that the Chinese Government "is firmly pursuing its policy of opening to the outside world in the economic field."

Meets Conservative Party Leader

OW181857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this morning with Brian Mulroney, leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party of Canada. They had a friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Sinclair Stevens, external affair critic of the Progressive Conservative Party, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Chinese sources told XINHUA that the two sides discussed bilateral relations including trade and a number of important international issues of common concern.

At the meeting, Premier Zhao told Mulroney that he is welcomed to visit China at any time convenient to him. Mulroney told reporters after the meeting that he and his party very much like to see further development in the friendly relations and trade exchanges between the two countries. The Progressive Conservative Party is the largest opposition party in Canada.

Second Round of Talks

OW181908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today that he hoped the Chinese-Canadian cooperation sets a good example for cooperation between countries having different social systems. The Chinese leader said this during his second round of talks with the Canadian prime minister this morning. Briefing on the talks, Qi Huaiyuan, director of Information Department of Chinese Foreign Ministry, told reporters that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and centered on bilateral relations.

During the talks, Premier Zhao told Trudeau that his visit to Canada is to increase friendship, safeguard world peace, and in particular, increase cooperation between the two countries. Zhao added that although the two countries have different social systems, they have been on good terms and it is his hope that the Sino-Canadian cooperation will set a good example of such conduct between countries of different social systems. Zhao said that though the two countries are far apart they are linked by the Pacific Ocean and the communication in between is convenient. He also noted the solid base of the bilateral relations and the desire of both for closer cooperation.

Zhao said that Canada is a developed country with advanced experience in technology and science and economic development, while China is a developing country with great market potentials. As its economy grows, the market capacity of China will expand every day and it is highly possible for the two countries to complement each other economically on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and make remarkable progress in a few years to come in their cooperation in magnitude and in the number of areas to be covered. The talks took place in the Center Block on Parliament Hill.

Zhao Meets Finance Minister

OW190156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0036 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this afternoon with Marc Lalonde, Canadian minister of finance, at the Chateau Laurier where Premier Zhao is staying. Present on the occasion were Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council of China; and Yu Zhan, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS MAO ZEDONG ON UNITED FRONT

HK180400 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Ping Jiesan: "Studying Mao Zedong's Thinking on the United Front -- Commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th Birthday" -- boldface as published]

[Text] Today, when we commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong, the most important thing is to adhere to Mao Zedong Thought. In the treasurehouse of Mao Zedong Thought, the issue of the united front occupies an important place. The study of and adherence to Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on the united front have extremely great significance for developing the patriotic united front in the new period and for building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

The United Front Is a Major Magic Weapon in China's Revolutions

In the revolutionary movements led by the proletariat, in order to fight against its chief enemies the proletariat has to combine with other classes, social strata, parties, and groups to form a political league on the basis of some common interests. After seizing political power, it still has to consolidate and develop the united front and unite with all forces that can be united with in order to strive to build socialism.

Throughout the whole course of the Chinese revolution led by China's proletariat and the CPC, the combined army of the league had great importance. That was dictated by the character of the Chinese society. Old China was a backward, impoverished, semi-feudal and semi-colonial big country. First, the enemies were strong. Imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism were like three great mountains which weighed down the Chinese people. Second, the proletarians were few in number. During the "May 4th" period, there were only about 2 million industrial workers. Third, between the proletariat and the landlords, the compradors, and the bourgeoisie, there were the classes and social strata which constituted the overwhelming majority of the population of the whole country. They were principally the peasantry, the urban petite bourgeoisie, and the middle bourgeoisie. They differed in class status. However, all were oppressed by imperialism and feudalism and they all, to varying degrees, had an urge for revolution. The proletariat and the Communist Party must unite with all revolutionary classes and social strata that can be united with and organize a revolutionary united front in order to isolate and defeat the enemy, and achieve victories in the revolution. In October 1939, in his "Introducing 'The Communist,'" Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the celebrated thesis that the united front, armed struggle, and party building were the three principal magic weapons. The three principal magic weapons were the most important experience in the Chinese revolution.

Among Comrade Mao Zedong's works, there are many expositions on the united front. My personal understanding is that the following major problems are discussed in the expositions:

1. THE PROLETARIAT EXERCISES ITS LEADERSHIP OVER THE UNITED FRONT THROUGH THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

This is the fundamental principle underlying the united front. It determines the nature and the course of the development of the united front. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Without the party's firm leadership, no revolutionary united front can win victory." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") The practice of the Chinese revolution has proved that this is an irrefutable truth. Whenever there is correct leadership in the party, the united front can develop and the cause of our revolution will be smoothly propelled forward. If we weaken or abandon the party's leadership, the united front will be impaired and the revolution will suffer setbacks or even defeat.

During the first revolutionary civil war, Chen Duxiu made the rightist mistake of abandoning the leadership of the proletariat, allowed the unprincipled accommodation of the bourgeoisie, and made concession after concession until he let the bourgeoisie/seize leadership and cause failure to the great revolution. During the second revolutionary civil war, Wang Ming made the "leftist" mistake of abandoning the allies and regarded the middle-of-the-road forces as the most dangerous enemy. They called out loudly for leadership. In fact, without the allied forces, how can the proletariat exercise its leadership? In the period ruled by the "leftist" mistakes, the leadership of the proletariat was merely empty talk.

How should a communist party exercise its leadership over the united front? According to Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings, the principal ways are: First, the party must have the correct line, program, principles, and policies based on the course of the development of the revolution and put forward concrete objectives for its actions at each stage; second, the organizations and members of the Communist Party must play an exemplary vanguard role in order to lead the allies to fight against the enemy and to achieve victories; third, it is necessary to have the correct policy toward the allies and to give consideration to their interests, or at least not infringe on their interests; and fourth, it is necessary to educate the allies. This does not mean allowing the accommodation of the allies at the expense of our principles, but to unite and improve the quality of the allies through unity and criticism. Without a doubt, these principles are still valid today.

2. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE UNITED FRONT WITH TWO ALLIANCES.

The first alliance is the alliance of the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, and other laborers. This is the main body and the backing force of the united front. The second alliance is the alliance of all laborers with all those nonlaborers with whom the former can cooperate. The central problem for this alliance is to correctly handle its relations with the bourgeoisie. The first alliance is the basis for the two alliances. They complement each other and help each other to progress. Only by unceasingly developing and consolidating the first alliance can the united front have a firm basis and can the party have the strength to unite with all those nonworking people with whom the party can cooperate and only in this way can the party acquire leadership over the united front. The second alliance is also an indispensable alliance. It helps our party win over all middle-of-the-road forces and friends with whom the party can cooperate and helps the party isolate the class of big landlords and big capitalists so that the party can fulfill to the utmost the objective of isolating the enemy and growing in strength. Thus, only by establishing the two alliances can there be a truly comprehensive united front.

3. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE TWO DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE CHINESE BOURGEOISIE.

The Chinese bourgeoisie is divided into two different sections -- the bureaucrat-capitalist class and the national bourgeoisie. This is a social phenomenon peculiar to a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society.

Imperialism has given rise to the comprador system. The comprador system combined with the reactionary forces to form China's bureaucrat-capital and bureaucrat-capitalist class (or the big capitalist class). The big capitalist class has always been the target of China's revolutions. However, because of the contradictions among the imperialists, the big capitalist class was divided into several groups with different imperialist backers behind the scenes. Under such special circumstances, if a revolution is directed against a certain imperialist, the proletariat will capitalize on the contradictions in winning over the other sections of the big capitalist class to the united front.

China's national bourgeoisie is a patriotic class with a dual character. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "On the one hand, the national bourgeoisie is oppressed by imperialism and fettered by feudalism and consequently is in contradiction with both of them. In this respect it constitutes one of the revolutionary forces." On the other hand, "it lacks the courage to thoroughly oppose imperialism and feudalism because it is economically and politically flabby and still has economic ties with imperialism and feudalism." ("The Chinese Revolution and the CPC") The party policy toward the national bourgeoisie is different from its policy toward the big capitalist class. The united front under the party leadership should win over the national bourgeoisie and utilize its positive aspects, but criticize or even combat its negative aspects if necessary.

4. HAVE A CORRECT GRASP OF THE BASIC POLICY OF BOTH UNITY AND STRUGGLE

The united front is a comprehensive alliance. The classes, social strata, parties, and individuals share a common objective and at the same time have their own interests. Thus, among them there is unanimity as well as contradiction and struggle. The united front's basic policy is the policy of both unity and struggle. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "It is wrong to be one-sided; struggle without unity is a 'left' deviationist mistake and unity without struggle is a right deviationist mistake." ("Some Experiences in Our Party's History")

In applying the principle of "both unity and struggle," it is necessary to note a difference in the methods adopted to deal with different objects at different stages and contradictions which differ in nature. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "With regard to our different allies in the united front, our attitude should be one of both alliance and criticism, and there should be different kinds of alliances and different kinds of criticisms." ("Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art") Criticism is an important form of struggle. Criticism and self-criticism are correct ways to handle the ideological and political contradictions among the people.

The Victory of the United Front in China

The united front, under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, has withstood a long-term historical test and has been tempered by struggles. Whether in the democratic revolution or in the socialist revolution and construction, it has played an important part and won great victories.

During the democratic revolution, on the issue of the united front, our party had successful experiences. However, it also suffered setbacks and defeats. Only by summarizing historical experiences and formulating the correct guiding principles for the united front under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong could it turn the united front into an important and powerful weapon for winning the victory of the Chinese revolution. In 1924, the CPC and the KMT, which was headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, jointly brought about the famous first KMT-CPC cooperation agreement, which rapidly brought about an upsurge in the great revolution. However, because of the betrayal of the big capitalist class and the erroneous leadership of the right capitulationists, the united front split and the great revolution failed. During the agrarian revolutionary war, workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals under the party leadership penetrated the rural areas to build revolutionary bases and to carry out armed struggle. Later, because of the rightist errors in the party's leadership, the revolution once again suffered grave setbacks. On the issue of the united front, they did not make use of every available opportunity to win over allies but pushed the potential allies that could be won over to the enemy side so that the party had to fight in isolation. The Zunyi conference, held in January 1935, firmly established Comrade Mao Zedong's leading position in the Red Army and the CPC Central Committee. That was a great turning point in history. From then on, the revolution took a turn for the better, was out of danger, and made triumphant progress.

The war of resistance against Japan was the period in which the party's united front policy matured and was perfected. Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hand in the united front, the policy of both unity and struggle, the principle of developing the advanced forces, winning over the middle-of-the-road forces, and isolating the diehard forces, and the strategy of fighting "on just grounds, to one's advantage, and with restraint," "exploiting the contradictions, winning over the majority, isolating the minority, and destroying one by one." These principles and policies brought about great success. Thus, our party could go all out to mobilize the anti-Japanese forces to build and expand the bases for fighting the Japanese and add to the strength of the people. Our party waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary policy of passively resisting the Japanese but actively fighting the communists. It has repeatedly beaten off the anti-communist upsurge and upheld the leadership of the proletariat over the united front and the national united front for fighting the Japanese. Our party had won over and united with the urban petite bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, and various intermediate strata, established cooperative relations with the democratic parties and comprehensively formed allies. The success in the national united front for fighting the Japanese laid a foundation for victory in the war of resistance against Japan and for the development of the people's power in the days to come.

After the conclusion of the war of resistance against Japan, with the support of the U.S. imperialists, Chiang Kai-shek actively made preparations for civil war. On the one hand, our party waged a struggle for peace and democracy. Comrade Mao Zedong personally went to Chongqing to hold talks with Chiang Kai-shek and signed the October 10 agreement and our party vigorously facilitated the convening of the political consultative conference, which was attended by various parties, and forced the KMT to accept the agreement. On the other hand, when Chiang Kai-shek perfidiously tore up all agreements and flagrantly started a counterrevolutionary war, our party was ready to defeat Chiang Kai-shek in the revolutionary people's war. We won the revolutionary war in only 3 years. During the war of liberation, our party formed a united front. Those who participated included workers, peasants, army-men, students, merchants, various oppressed classes, various mass organizations, various democratic parties, Overseas Chinese residing in different parts of the world, and other patriots. Chiang Kai-shek was therefore immersed in the ocean of the people's war and politically isolated. In this way, we sped up the collapse of his reactionary regime. The first plenary session of the CPPCC, held in Beijing in September 1949, proclaimed the founding of the PRC. That was the great victory of the people's democratic united front.

After the founding of the country, we entered the stage of the transition from new democracy to socialism. In his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee held on the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong unambiguously stated the need for our continuing to consolidate and develop the people's democratic united front, even after the seizure of political power. At the first national conference on united front work held in 1950, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out to us that the purpose of united front work was to realize the ideal proposed by Marx, that is, the liberation of the entire human race. At that time, although our democratic revolution was basically successful, we were confronted with arduous tasks. We had to revitalize the national economy and carry out socialist transformation and construction. All this made it necessary for our party to uphold the united front for a long time. The view that with the victory in the revolution the united front can be eliminated is completely erroneous.

Our united front had made the following great achievements in the period of the recovery of the national economy and the socialist transformation and construction:

1) It brought about the unity of various nationalities of the country and an excellent political climate for our socialist transformation and construction. 2) It united with various democratic classes, democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, masses of intellectuals, and patriots from various quarters to take an active part in land reform, the movement to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, ideological transformation, the movement against the three evils, and the movement against the five evils. In this way, they speedily reinvigorated the national economy and consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship. 3) By peaceful means and through the stage of national capitalism, it accomplished the socialist transformation of capitalist commerce and industry, abolished the exploitation system, transformed the overwhelming majority of the bourgeoisie into laborers, and blazed a new trail in socialist transformation with distinctive Chinese characteristics. That was a great beginning in our socialist cause. 4) By acting in accordance with the principle of bringing into play all positive factors put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong, it aroused the enthusiasm of the non-party personages and the intellectuals in particular, for taking part in the cause of socialist economic, scientific, and cultural constructions. 5) The united front carried out education in patriotism and socialism so that most people could become ideologically and politically advanced and could progress from patriotism in the direction of socialism.

The united front made mistakes after the founding of the country. That was principally the result of the "leftist" mistakes in the party's post-1957 guiding principle and the tremendous growth in the comprehensiveness of the anti-rightist struggle. The criticism carried out after 1962 against the so-called "capitulationism" and "revisionism" in united front work, nationality work, and religious work caused ideological confusions and impaired the united front. Despite all the mistakes, generally speaking, the united front before the "Great Cultural Revolution" was united and advanced. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing capitalized on the party's "leftist" mistakes in flagrantly impairing the united front so that grave consequences resulted. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has resolutely set things to rights and eliminated the adverse effects of the mistakes on the united front made before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution." By now, the united front has been completely restored. In addition, it has been further consolidated and expanded. Now, the united front is filled with vitality and vigor.

The Democratic United Front in the New Period

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Our country has entered a new historical period in which the central task is the accomplishment of the four modernizations and our united front has also entered a new stage of historical development. ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 171) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the basis of the radical changes in the conditions of the classes in the country and the party's general line and general tasks in the new period, the CPC Central Committee has formulated the principles and policies concerning the democratic united front in the new period, set tasks for it, and further enriched and developed Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on the united front.

1. THE PATRIOTIC UNITED FRONT IN THE NEW PERIOD HAS GREAT VITALITY AND AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN HISTORY. In the course of building China into a modernized socialist power with a high level of democracy and civilization, and in the course of accomplishing the three important tasks of carrying out the socialist modernizations, striving to bring about the unification of the motherland with Taiwan, and combating hegemonism in order to uphold world peace, our party must bring into play all positive factors, unite with all the forces that can be united, and organize a patriotic united front which is more comprehensive than in the past.

Otherwise, we will encounter great difficulties or even suffer grave setbacks. Thus, in quite a long time to come, the united front will continue to remain an important magic weapon of the party. As long as class boundaries and the Communist Party exist, it is necessary to adhere to the cooperation between the party and other parties and to uphold the united front.

2. THE PATRIOTIC UNITED FRONT IN THE NEW PERIOD IS UNPRECEDENTEDLY COMPREHENSIVE. It is under the leadership of the CPC and is joined by various democratic parties and mass organizations, including the extremely comprehensive political alliance of all socialist laborers and the patriots who endorse socialism and the unification of the motherland. Workers, peasants, and intellectuals constitute the basis and backing force of this united front. To be exact, the united front work is for 10 kinds of people: members of various democratic parties, nonparty personages, cadres who are intellectuals but not party members, those who work in the KMT government or army but who have revolted and crossed over, those who were originally engaged in commerce or industry, members of the upper strata of the minority nationalities, patriotic religious leaders, the families and kinsmen of those who have gone to Taiwan, the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, the Overseas Chinese who have or have not returned to China. The united front is so comprehensive that one can say it incorporates all the people with a patriotic heart. As far as the main body and the fundamental political basis of the united front are concerned, it has a socialist character. However, since it incorporates people who favor the unification of the motherland but not socialism, it embodies a patriotic unity which is even more comprehensive than socialist unity. We call it a patriotic united front in order to hold high the banner of patriotism and to strive to unite with more people. This is favorable for the motherland's socialist modernizations and favorable for devoting joint efforts to the cause of the revitalization of China and the unification of the motherland.

3. THE PRINCIPLE OF "LONG-TERM COEXISTENCE, MUTUAL SUPERVISION, UTTER DEVOTION TO EACH OTHER, AND SHARING THE SAME FATE" IS THE PARTY'S BASIC PRINCIPLE FOR DEALING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND OTHER PATRIOTIC PERSONAGES IN THE NEW PERIOD AND IS A CONTINUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "LONG-TERM COEXISTENCE AND MUTUAL SUPERVISION" PUT FORWARD BY COMRADE MAO ZEDONG IN 1956. On the basis of the adherence to the four cardinal principles, we must strengthen our cooperation with democratic parties, non-party democratic personages, minority nationalities, patriots who believe in religions, and other patriotic personages. We must have confidence in them in political affairs, have the courage to give them work to do, frequently exchange ideas with them, and care for them. It is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultations and to listen in earnest to the views and opinions of the nonparty personages. It is necessary to let the democratic parties have independence and initiative in their work and to give full play to the role of the people's political consultative conference. Within the united front, there are also contradictions. It is necessary to resolve them according to the formula of unity-criticism-unity and by means of persuasion, education, criticism, and self-criticism. In Chinese society, class struggle exists within certain limits and can intensify under certain conditions. Class struggle will certainly be reflected in the united front. We must be serious and solve the problem with the correct methods.

4. AN IMPORTANT TASK OF THE UNITED FRONT IN THE NEW PERIOD IS TO IMPLEMENT VARIOUS POLICIES. Because of the damages caused by the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and the problems left over by the movements before the "Great Cultural Revolution," although we have done much to set things right, the task of implementing the policies is still a very arduous one. The interests of the allies hinge on the united front policy. Thus, only by restoring the political and economic privileges enjoyed by them before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and by appropriately handling

the relations within the united front can we fully arouse their enthusiasm for serving the four modernizations, vindicate the party's reputation, and exert good political influence on the country. This is completely in keeping with the basic interests of the party and the proletariat.

5. IT IS THE FINE TRADITION AS WELL AS AN IMPORTANT TASK OF THE UNITED FRONT IN THE NEW PERIOD TO STUDY MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT AND TO CARRY OUT SELF-EDUCATION AND SELF-REFORM. In the course of realizing socialist modernizations, when people transform the objective world, they must also transform their own subjective worlds. In addition, because of historical factors, the influence of international capitalism, and the class struggle which exists within certain limits, the feudal and bourgeois ideologies have an effect on people to varying degrees. Thus, the united front must strengthen education in patriotism and the four cardinal principles so that it can make new advances and make due contributions to building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The importance, protracted nature, and comprehensiveness of the united front in the new period became more prominent with the growth in the vigor and power of our country. United front work is a glorious task and we can accomplish much in it. We must earnestly study Comrade Mao Zedong's writings on the united front and, with Mao Zedong Thought as our guide, study new situations and new problems, summarize new experiences, strive to create a new situation in the united front, and make the united front give full play to its role as a magic weapon in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

RENMIN RIBAO SUPPORTS REFORM OF WRITING SYSTEM

HK171051 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Dong Chuncai: "Open Up a New Situation in the Reform of the Writing System Under the Guidance of Mao Zedong Thought -- Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Mao Zedong"]

[Text] In his long-term practice in leading the revolution in our country Comrade Mao Zedong consistently attached importance to the major role of our cultural work in accomplishing our democratic revolution and in carrying out our socialist construction. He valued highly the awakening of the masses of people and the surging of a new cultural movement in the 4 May movement of 1919, and pointed out that "when this new cultural army exerted its strength, an extremely great revolution took place both in ideology and in forms (writing system and so forth)." He also pointed out that "for the sake of establishing this cultural army among the masses of people, the writing system must be reformed under particular conditions and the spoken language must be made more acceptable to the masses of people." During the war of resistance against Japan, the movement of establishing a new writing system by latinization developed vigorously in our Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and our base areas behind the enemy lines. Comrade Mao Zedong enthusiastically supported this movement, wrote it into the famous administrative program of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and wrote the following as an encouragement. "Strive to popularize this system. The more widespread, the better."

After the founding of New China, Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee were much concerned with the reform of our country's writing system and issued quite a few instructions. Comrade Mao Zedong clearly and definitely put forth the idea that "our writing system must be reformed and must develop toward the common world orientation of phoneticization." At the same time, he also pointed out it was imperative to make many preparations for the phoneticization of the Chinese writing system.

Before phoneticization, it was imperative to simplify our Chinese characters in order to make them easier to use now while energetically making various kinds of preparations. In 1955, under the auspices of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, a meeting on the reform of our whole state's writing system was convened at Beijing. The participants in the meeting submitted a resolution to the State Council on examining, approving, and issuing a "Scheme for Simplifying Chinese Characters," vigorously advocated the popularization of the standard Chinese pronunciation of the Beijing dialect and proposed that a draft scheme for the Chinese phonetic alphabet should be worked out as soon as possible. The party Central Committee and the State Council approved the report of the meeting on the reform of our state's entire writing system. In 1958, in his report delivered at the Second Session of the Eighth NPC, Comrade Liu Shaoqi put forth that "it is imperative to energetically carry out reform in our writing system." In this period, Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, Wu Yuzhang, and others organized and led this work. As a result, the reform of our writing system was carried out comparatively smoothly. In 1956, our State Council promulgated the "Scheme for Simplifying Chinese Characters," and issued the "Instructions Related to Popularizing the Standard Pronunciation of the Chinese Language." In February 1958, the State Council submitted the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" to the NPC for approval, and promulgated it. In January 1958, Comrade Zhou Enlai made a report on "The Task of the Current Reform of the Writing System" at a report meeting held by the CPPCC National Committee, and stipulated clearly and definitely that the tasks of the current reform in our writing system were to simplify the Chinese characters, to popularize the standard pronunciation of the Chinese language, and to formulate and carry out the scheme of the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, through the energetic efforts of our proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation, and through our practice and our summing up of experiences on a nationwide scale, we finally defined a clear orientation and concrete policies and tasks for the reform in our state's writing system.

In the process of formulating our alphabetic scheme, Comrade Mao Zedong once advocated using the strokes of Chinese characters -- the so-called alphabet of our national style. The research committee for the reform of the Chinese writing system had put forth many kinds of alphabetic schemes of our national style, but Comrade Mao Zedong was not satisfied with any of them and held that the strokes of the characters were too numerous and that it was more difficult to write using some of the alphabets than using the national phonetic alphabet already in use. If our alphabetic symbols take the shape of complicated Chinese square characters, it is inconvenient to write and even more so to write using combinations of characters. Later, Comrade Mao Zedong said that we should no longer try to design an alphabet in our national style and that we had to use the Latin alphabet. Therefore, the party Central Committee formally decided: "It is comparatively more appropriate to use the Latin alphabet in the scheme of the Chinese phonetic alphabet." In January 1956, at a meeting convened by the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Wu Yuzhang delivered a speech on our work in the reform in the writing system and Comrade Mao Zedong gave a concluding speech in which he gave a very pithy exposition on the problems of using the Latin alphabet as the Chinese phonetic alphabet. He said: "I quite agree with what Comrade Wu Yuzhang has said about advocating our reform of the writing system. Do you agree that we should use the Latin alphabet in the future? I think there will be few problems among the broad masses of people. There will be some problems with our intellectuals. How can a foreign alphabet be used in China? But, it seems better to use this kind of foreign alphabet. In this respect, Comrade Wu Yuzhang talked quite reasonably because this kind of alphabet has a quite small number of letters -- only a little more than twenty -- and because it is written in one direction and is simple and clear.

Our Chinese characters really fall short in this aspect. This is a fact and we should not consider our Chinese characters to be as good. Some professors told me that our Chinese characters are the best among all the countries of the world and must not be reformed. If the Latin alphabet had been invented by the Chinese, there would probably be no problem. The problem is that foreigners invented it and we have to learn from them. However, there have long been things invented by foreigners and learned from them by the Chinese. For example, have we not generally used Arabic numerals for a long time? The Latin alphabet originated in Rome and has been used by the majority of countries in the world. Shall we be suspected of being traitors to our country, if we use it? I do not think so. We should learn, take over, and assimilate all good and useful things from foreign countries in order to turn them into our own.

In our Chinese history, the Han as well as the Tang Dynasties all acted in such a way. They were all quite well-known in our history and were all powerful and prosperous. They were not afraid of absorbing good things from foreign countries and welcomed any good foreign things. As long as our attitude and methods are correct, learning good things from foreign countries will be of great benefit to us." In his speech entitled "The Task of the Current Reform in the Writing System," Comrade Zhou Enlai also talked about the problems in using the Latin alphabet and said that "we shall use the Latin alphabet, which will have already become our own Chinese phonetic alphabet, after we re-adjust it and enable it to meet our needs. Thus it will no longer be the old Latin alphabet and still less an alphabet of any foreign country. An alphabet is a tool by means of which we transliterate our speech sounds and we use it to serve us just as we use trains, steamships, motor cars, and airplanes (in view of their sources, these things are all foreign). It is precisely the same as our use of the Gregorian calendar to number the years, the kilometer to measure distance, and the kilogram to indicate weight. Therefore, it will not to any extent injure our patriotic affection."

Our practices since the promulgation of the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" have proven that it has the characteristics of our nation and is much superior to other schemes. In transliterating the standard Chinese pronunciation and giving a phonetic notation to our Chinese characters, it has played a positive role in facilitating the study and work of the masses of people. In February 1983, in his speech delivered at a symposium commemorating the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet," Comrade Hu Qiaomu emphatically pointed out that we should persist in popularizing this scheme. This is the only scheme which has been formulated in our country through prolonged study and discussion and which has already been generally acknowledged both at home and abroad. We should not return to the old path and start all over again. Otherwise, there will be useless confusion.

In the process of making efforts to open up a new prospect in the reform of the writing system, on the one hand, we must work in strict accordance with the orientation and, on the other hand, we should adopt positive and steady steps.

1. The Reform of the Writing System Must Serve Our People and Socialism

Chinese characters have already had a history of several thousand years. Although they have undergone many changes in form, as a writing system, they still belong among the ideogramic systems. In the development process, through the prolonged evolution from the complicated to the simplified and the development of pictophonetic characters, there are quite a lot of characters which still have many strokes and a complicated structure. Therefore, there is still a limitation in expressing their pronunciation through their forms. It is not easy for the masses of people to master them. Even those who have received considerable education are frequently puzzled by the difficulties in reading and writing Chinese characters.

Quite a lot of insightful people realized this problem long ago and continuously proposed the reform of our writing system. The syllabic language movement in the later years of the Qing Dynasty and the movement for using the Roman alphabet for writing the Chinese language after the 4 May movement of 1919 were all aimed at overcoming the inconvenience in using Chinese characters, carrying out a reform of our writing system, and realizing unity between our oral and written language in order to facilitate a more satisfactory popularization of our education and to raise the educational level of the masses of people.

Comrade Mao Zedong and the proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation have resolutely carried out the reform in our writing system, which is a task put forth in accordance with the development of our history and aimed at satisfying the urgent needs of the broad masses of people in learning reading, writing, and the sciences in the socialist historical period. In 1958, at the First Session of the CPPCC National Committee, Comrade Wu Yuzhang said: "I am 80 years old. I have studied our Chinese characters for decades. Personally, our Chinese characters present no problem to me no matter how difficult they are. However, for the sake of the broad masses of workers and peasants, for the sake of our youngsters and descendants, we must reform our Chinese characters." In his speech entitled "The Task of the Current Reform in Our Writing System," Comrade Zhou Enlai also pointed out that in reforming our writing system, we must take into account our broad masses of laboring people and our millions of children.

At present, in order to accelerate the construction of our socialist material and spiritual civilizations, developing our education and sciences is already regarded as one of the strategic key factors in carrying out our socialist modernizations. Thus, it is more imperative to consider the social use of our language and the reform in our writing tool in the light of the practical needs of our broad masses of people.

In using our language and writing in our society, every effort should be made to achieve standardization. Hundreds of millions of youths and middle-aged people in our country have grown up since the birth of New China and what they study are books, newspapers, and articles written using simplified characters which are approved and promulgated by the State Council. They are all written using the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language. However, there exists in our current society a confused situation in the way our characters are used and in the forms of our characters. With regard to the forms of characters, the original complex forms of now simplified Chinese characters and unauthorized simplified Chinese characters have frequently appeared in quite a lot of movies, television synopses, inscriptions, trademarks, and signboards. As for the way words are used, some people are fond of using a large number of archaic Chinese words and phrases in their writings. This results in difficulties for our youngsters and children in reading and it reduces greatly the effects of publicity. In Yanan, Comrade Mao Zedong criticized those comrades who used an archaic form in writing the word "worker" and said: "He is a pupil of the ancient scholars ... his intention is to swear that his writings will not be understood by the common people." Later, in his editor's note in the work entitled, "The Socialist High Tide in the Chinese Rural Areas," he said that "quite a lot of our comrades ... are fond of a mixture of classical and vernacular styles of writing. Sometimes their writings are full of nonsense and sometimes they are too simple to be understood. It seems that they have made up their minds to make their readers suffer." The use of our language and writing system and the changes in our style of writing must accord with Comrade Mao Zedong's instructions, must be aimed at serving the broad masses of people, at promoting the various work in our socialist construction, and at raising our level of understanding, and must also be standardized.

Striving to popularize the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language is a major issue which is related to the unity between various nationalities and is an urgent demand of our socialist modernizations. The Constitution approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC includes the clause, "The state popularizes the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language throughout the country." Fifteen units including the Ministry of Education, the Committee for Reform of the Chinese Writing System, and so forth, have issued to the whole nation a "Written Proposal Calling on Everybody To Use the Standard Pronunciation of Our Chinese Language." We must heighten our understanding of the importance and urgency of popularizing the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language and adopt positive measures to first popularize it in all our schools at all levels. Those who work in the fields of culture, broadcasting, commerce, communications, posts and telecommunication, tourism, hospitals, the PLA and other service trades must learn and gradually popularize the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language.

It is imperative to continuously popularize the scheme for the Chinese phonetic alphabet and to speed up its popularization. Our experiences over many years past have proved that satisfactorily mastering the Chinese phonetic alphabet is of positive significance in facilitating the learning of reading and writing by our youngsters. Learning to read with the help of our phonetic alphabetic notation is also quite effective in wiping out illiteracy among adults and in raising our educational level. It is imperative to have a writing tool which is simpler, clearer, and more easily mastered than Chinese characters in order to develop our sciences and technology, to popularize the use of electronic computers, and to heighten the speed and accuracy with which our information is transmitted. Compared with the Chinese characters, the advantages of the Chinese phonetic alphabet cannot be denied in these aspects.

2. Reform in Our Writing System Must Proceed From Reality

Comrade Mao Zedong put forth that "Our writing system must be reformed and it must develop toward the common orientation of phoneticization in the world's writing system." At the same time, he time and again taught us that we were not to be divorced from reality in reforming the writing system. He held that the simplification of Chinese characters must first be carried out, and put forth in a concrete manner the tasks of simplifying their form and structure and reducing their number. With regard to the problem of the form of our phonetic alphabet, through his relatively prolonged study and diversified practice and comparison, Comrade Mao Zedong finally decided to use the Latin alphabet which is generally used by quite a lot of countries in the world, to adapt it to the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language, and to formulate the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet." After we formulated our official alphabetic scheme, Comrade Zhou Enlai clearly and definitely declared in the light of our country's practical situation in using our writing tool, that the "scheme for the Chinese phonetic alphabet is used to phoneticize the Chinese characters and to popularize the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language, and it is not aimed at substituting alphabetic writing for Chinese characters."

Some people hold that popularizing the Chinese phonetic alphabet is precisely aimed at abolishing Chinese characters. This is a misunderstanding. Since the founding of New China, our party and people's government have never put forth any policies on abolishing Chinese characters. Chinese characters have a long history and are now, and will continue to be in the future, the writing tool which is commonly used by people at home and Overseas Chinese abroad. On the basis of the work we have done in reforming our Chinese characters since the founding of our People's Republic, it is necessary now to sum up our experiences and to carry out an all-round consideration, sorting out, and simplification of Chinese characters in order to facilitate popularizing and improving culture and education and to satisfy the demand for processing data in Chinese characters.

It is imperative to cut down Chinese characters to a rational number, to reduce the numbers of their structural units and strokes, to examine and fix the standard pronunciation of Chinese characters, and to stipulate a simple, clear, and rational method of arranging the order of Chinese characters in indexes. All this should proceed from reality and must take into consideration the use of Chinese characters for a long time to come and the work we must do accordingly.

While sorting out in an all-round manner and continuing to use Chinese characters, we should vigorously popularize knowledge about the Chinese phonetic alphabet, promptly solve a number of problems that will crop up in using it, persist in regarding the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" as a foundation, and do a good job of studying and experimenting with the alphabetic writing, in order that these two kinds of writing tools -- Chinese characters and alphabet writing -- will be used at the same time and will give play respectively to their strong points while mutually making up their weak points. This is the demand for reforming our writing system which results from the practice in our country's socialist modernizations. We must do our best and strive by every means to realize it as soon as possible.

3. It is Imperative To Combine the Efforts of Both Our Leadership and the Masses of People in Reforming Our Writing System

The reform in our writing system is led by our party and our people's government with their general and specific policies and has the active support of the broad masses of people. Combining the efforts of both our leadership and the masses of people can push forward our reform in the writing system to a new stage. In the 1950's, we carried out the nationwide work of simplifying Chinese characters, popularizing the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language, and formulating and carrying out the scheme for the Chinese phonetic alphabet, and achieved marked successes. Later, because of endless political movements and particularly because of damage done in the 10 years of internal disorder, we stopped the reform in our writing system, which is closely related to the culture and livelihood of the broad masses of people. In the past few years, we have resumed our work of reform in the writing system and the number of our comrades who realize the importance of this reform is increasing. However, there are still quite a few defects in our work of propaganda and research and the progress in the reform of the writing system has been very slow and has fallen short of the demands of the new situation of our modernizations. We must strengthen our leadership in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, give full play to the superiority of socialism, mobilize our broad masses of people and facilitate the opening up of a new situation in the reform of the writing system at an early date.

It is imperative for our reform in the writing system to be understood by the whole society and to receive more support from the masses of people. For this we must strengthen our propaganda work. We must enable our youngsters and people in various fields to systematically understand many problems which were studied and solved in the 1950's and to draw correctly on experiences and lessons from them. We must promptly reflect the problems that will crop up in the process of reform in the writing system and the opinions on resolving them, develop through discussion different understanding and opinions, and thus collect the wisdom of all the people and absorb all useful ideas in order to further promote our work.

We hold that it is imperative for the socialist Chinese nation of 1 billion to strengthen centralized leadership in the reform of the writing system, to earnestly adopt effective measures, and to conscientiously promote various aspects of work in the reform in the writing system.

At the same time, only by having a larger number of comrades take part in the discussion and debate on different opinions in our practical work can we more satisfactorily implement the general and specific policies of our party and people's government on the reform in our writing system.

4. We Must Continue to Strengthen Our Research Into and Experiments in the Reform in Our Writing System

The reform in our writing system is a very important undertaking. It concerns the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people, the popularization and improvement of our culture and education, the application and development of science and technology, and the construction of the two civilizations in our country. However, the reform in the writing system is also a very complicated task. It involves the people's understanding, habits, and social psychology, a fundamental change of writing system, and the practical application of science and technology in society. Therefore, in carrying out the reform in our state's writing system we must always adhere to positive, sound, and correct policies.

In the past few decades, there have been quite great changes in our society and a rapid development of science and technology and, therefore, the situation of the reform in the writing system is also different from that in the past. Under the new situation, we must satisfactorily study the problems related to the writing system and must be clear about the law on reform in the writing system. We should also use different approaches and methods, such as those of linguistics, philology, sociology, pedagogy, logic, psychology, physiology, mathematics and information science, to carry out intensive study and scientific experiments on some comparatively important practical problems concerning the three tasks in the reform of our writing system. For example, the all-round sorting out and rational simplification of Chinese characters, the popularization and improvement in the mastery of the standard pronunciation of our Chinese language, the orthography of the Chinese phonetic writing system, the differentiation of homonyms, the application of the scheme for the Chinese phonetic alphabet in wiping out illiteracy and in the teaching of reading and writing by means of phonetic notation in our primary schools, the use of electronic computers, and the development of telegraphy using phonetic alphabetic codes. As a result, we will heighten our consciousness in the reform of our writing system, and gradually turn the reform in our writing system into a branch of applied science with an integrated scientific system and scientific methods. Only by so doing can our country's reform of the writing system develop healthily and smoothly.

In his speech entitled "The Task of the Current Reform in the Writing System," Comrade Zhou Enlai earnestly put forth the idea that "reform in the writing system is a major issue concerning the people throughout our country and the steps taken by the government in carrying it out have been prudent." "I hope that everybody will actively support the task of reform in the writing system and promote it instead of impeding it, in order to enable the Chinese writing system to undergo a steady and positive reform." We must follow the instructions of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, make efforts together with the people throughout our country to conscientiously do a good job of the reform in our writing system, and make positive contributions to the socialist modernizations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

Qu Wu Addresses Tea Party

OW170211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 16 Jan 84

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee gave a tea party this evening at the Taiwan Room of the Great Hall of the People to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the 1st Chinese Kuomintang National Congress and extend congratulations on the establishment of the Sun Yat-sen Society.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over and addressed the tea party. He said: I wish to take this opportunity to suggest to friends in academic, theoretical and historical circles in Taiwan that those engaged in the study of Sun Yat-sen exchange views in this regard. I hope that scholars and experts from Taiwan will participate in the next symposium so that we will be able to get together to work for this worthy project.

In his speech, Zhau Xuefan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee pointed out: We ardently hope that our old colleagues and friends in Taiwan's academic circles will not forget the spirit displayed at the First Chinese Kuomintang National Congress 60 years ago, return as soon as possible to the road of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation opened up by Mr Sun Yat-sen, and contribute to the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland in order to score an achievement which will go down in history.

More than 120 persons were invited to the tea party, including Ping Jiesan, Li Ding, Hu Sheng and Liu Danian, responsible persons of the departments concerned, as well as delegates attending a symposium in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the 1st Chinese Kuomintang National Congress and the inaugural meeting of the Sun Yat-sen Society.

Congress' Papers Published

OW131013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- A collection of papers of the first national congress of the Chinese Kuomintang has been published by the Chinese Social Sciences Publishing House to mark the 60th anniversary of the congress.

The first congress was convened in January 1924 in Guangzhou. Presiding was Chinese great revolutionary forerunner Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It adopted the three great policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers, established the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and started the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927) against the imperialists and the northern warlords.

The collection includes 17 papers written by Chinese historians of modern and contemporary history and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The papers show the historical inevitability of the first KMT-Communist cooperation and the significant historical contribution made by the first congress and the cooperation. The writers point out that the best way to commemorate the first congress is to promote a third KMT-Communist cooperation and the reunification of China. The historian Liu Danian wrote the preface to the collection. The Chinese Society of Historians will sponsor an academic discussion on the congress soon.

AFP REPORTS 32 EXECUTIONS IN BEIJING

BK181057 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, Jan 18 (AFP) -- A total of 32 people were executed today in Beijing, bringing to 59 the number of criminals executed in the Chinese capital this year.

Posters in front of the Beijing intermediary court said that the culprits, all male between 18 and 65, were found guilty of rape, murder or robbery. The executions are part of a national anti-crime drive which Chinese authorities launched last August. Between August and December 1983, some 100 people were put to death in Beijing and several thousand throughout China.

PLA ACHIEVEMENTS HELP MODERNIZATION DRIVE

OW180929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Remarkable achievements were recorded in 1983 by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in its support for the country's socialist economic construction, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY.

Officers and men devoted more than 22 million workdays in the year to helping urban and rural economic construction, of which 4.2 million workdays were given to supporting 8,200 state and local projects. About 582,000 army vehicles and machines were used. Army units also helped repair 710,000 machines and tools. Army units helped plant 47 million trees and afforest 2,360 hectares of land. 420,000 people were rescued from danger and 5.78 million tons of materials transported to safe places. PLA medics treated 16.43 million people, the paper says. Army units have given technical training courses for 114,000 local technicians and trained 5.24 million militiamen.

The PLA's support for economic construction was highly praised by government and people, the paper says. In one case, when wartime mines were discovered during the construction of the Jinshan chemical works in Shanghai, seriously endangering the lives of the workers, an army unit from the Shanghai garrison came to the rescue removing 1,700 mines so that work could progress safely.

CULTURE MINISTER PRAISES HUBEI DRAMA AS 'MODERN'

HK180850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 3

[Report by Yi Kai: "The Ministry of Culture and the Dramatists Association Hold Separate Forums, Highly Praising 'A Family Case' as a Rarely Seen, Good Modern Drama"]

[Text] In last few days, Wang Zhen, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Huang Huoqing, Zhu Muzhi, Zou Yu, Yu Wen, He Jingzhi, Zhou Weishi, and Lin Mohan, as well as Cao Yu, Lu Ji, Zhang Cong, Mao Yanxiang, and Wu Xue have successively watched "A Family Case" performed by the Jingzhou Huagu Opera Troupe of Qianjiang County in Hubei Province. They praised it as a rarely seen, good modern drama. On 12 January, the Ministry of Culture and the Dramatists Association held separate forums to discuss, in connection with the success of the performance of "A Family Case," the problems of how to use operas to reflect modern life and how to develop Chinese opera.

At the forum held by the Ministry of Culture, Zhu Muzhi, the minister of culture, pointed out that the purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution is to enrich literature and art work. He hoped that there will be more good dramas like "A Family Case." There is a general feeling that dramas reflecting modern life are seen too infrequently. With regard to ballad singing in the Suzhou dialect, Comrade Chen Yun stressed that more new books are needed to meet the needs of the new era and revolution. Comrade Chen Yun has many suggestions on how to develop modern dramas. We must conscientiously study Comrade Chen Yun's articles and bring forward modern dramas, as the Jingzhou Huagu Opera Troupe of Qianjiang County is doing. Zhu Muzhi said that there are two methods for developing new operas; one is to absorb experience from folk songs and local operas, and the other is to "make foreign things serve China." New operas are one of the art forms which can reflect modern life in the most effective manner. There should be good prospects for new operas. This year, we have made up our minds to reorganize new opera work and to strive to introduce modern dramas.

HUANG HUANG SPEAKS AT ANHUI MILITARY MEETING

OW170310 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Anhui Provincial Military District held an enlarged plenary meeting from 4 to 8 January. The meeting reviewed achievements in army and militia building in the past year, summed up and exchanged experiences in creating a new situation, and studied measures to make continued progress in all fields of work in the coming year in a determined effort to win fresh victories in party rectification and army and militia building.

Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee and first political commissar and first secretary of the party committee of the provincial Military District, attended and spoke at the meeting. Zhang Linyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and political commissar and secretary of the party committee of the provincial Military district, made a report.

While reviewing the achievements of the past year, comrades attending the meeting also earnestly summed up the work in the light of their personal experience and studied, in particular, the new tasks facing army and militia building in the coming year. They held that this year is a year for overall party rectification. It is also a year for continuing advances in army and militia building. At present it is necessary to pay keen attention to the study of party rectification documents in order to truly understand the spiritual essence of the documents and grasp the ideological and theoretical weapons. It is necessary to conduct investigations while studying the documents, to determine the primary problems that each unit must solve in the current party rectification, and concentrate efforts on correcting errors. To guard against perfunctoriness in party rectification work, it is necessary to take firm and effective measures to solve those problems that the masses have complained about -- problems that should and can be solved.

NANJING, FUZHOU PLA UNITS CHECK SUPERFICIAL WORK

OW160448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Note by the Office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification: It has become the habit of many places and units to handle assignments handed down from higher authorities superficially and perfunctorily, seek publicity in newspapers, and copy and transmit the higher authorities' instructions mechanically, or have them relayed from one level to another at meetings without considering the actual situation or results. This is an indication of the unhealthy tendencies found within our party. Such unhealthy tendencies can also be found in civilian departments as well as in military units, and in grassroots units as well as in higher departments, where the situation may be even worse. In essence, this shows some party members' intentions of "keeping their official posts" and their bureaucratic attitude of being irresponsible to the party and the people. Such an attitude is highly detrimental to the party cause for it runs counter to the party's principle of seeking truth from facts. It is hoped that during the party rectification period party organizations of all localities and departments will take adequate steps and work earnestly from start to finish to eliminate their unhealthy tendencies and strive to attain the goal set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that the formalistic work style of doing superficial work must be checked, and that the bad habits of hollow words, exaggeration and telling lies must be stopped. [end of note]

In the course of rectifying the grassroots companies, the Nanjing and Fuzhou PLA units of the Chinese PLA have worked earnestly to correct certain leading organs' and cadres' bad habits of handling assignments from higher departments superficially and perfunctorily. They have urged cadres at all levels to change their habits conscientiously and realistically create a new situation for the units' grassroots operation.

Over the past few months, leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units went to various grassroots units to investigate and grasp the situation in various companies. The ample information collected from their investigation showed that while the building of the grassroots units was fruitful and the situation there was good, many jobs were not effectively completed. That was primarily because of the ostentatious work style of some cadres, who sought unrealistic fame and publicity, and who took pleasure in superficially and perfunctorily handling assignments handed down from the higher authorities. Those cadres mechanically copied and transmitted the upper departments' instructions and never tried to have them carried out in accordance their units' actual situation. In handling the advanced units' new experiences, they considered their work finished after their experiences were published by newspapers or described at on-the-spot meetings, never trying to disseminate or apply them to their units' situation. Whenever a higher department demanded to know how a certain assignment had been carried out, they responded with a few accomplishments instead of really asking whether or not the task had been successfully carried out at the grassroots level, or analyzing the actual situation. Some cadres glibly exaggerated their accomplishments but talked vaguely about their problems, trying to avoid the important parts, dwelling on the trivial and hiding their "dirty linen." Certain units paid more attention to appearance rather than actual results. All they wanted were a few "resounding" articles without regard to their actual results.

During the latter half of last year, leading organs of regimental-level units and above of the Fuzhou PLA units sent nearly 1,000 work groups to conduct investigations and study at hundreds of companies and other grassroots units and help them solve problems. While most of the groups achieved fairly good results, some performed their duties superficially and perfunctorily as mentioned earlier.

To check promptly the unhealthy tendencies of handling the higher authorities' assignments superficially and perfunctorily, the Nanjing PLA units recently called a meeting for their political cadres and the Fuzhou PLA units called a meeting to discuss the grassroots units' political work. The leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the Fuzhou PLA units stressed that it is necessary to encourage people to tell the truth and do dependable work and not to seek unrealistic publicity or tell lies. They said that those cadres who honestly report the situation, who dare to expose problems and who solve problems in a down-to-earth manner must be commended and boldly promoted, and those cadres who report only the good news and not the bad, and who take pleasure in cheating higher authorities by doing superficial work must be sternly criticized and educated. Those who refuse to mend their ways even after repeated education must be replaced.

A leading comrade of the Nanjing PLA units also pointed out that to do a good job in the grassroots units, it is necessary to handle properly three relationships: First, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between inheriting traditions and creating new ideas. While it is necessary to study new situations and solve new problems so that the actual work in building the armed forces will be more fruitful, we should neither forget to inherit and carry forward glorious traditions nor emphasize only the need to form new ideas. Secondly, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between creating our own experiences and learning from and publicizing others' experiences.

While it is important for us to create our own experiences, because there are still not enough new experiences for the armed forces in the new period, it is equally important for us to learn from other units' advanced experiences and disseminate and untiringly develop them in accordance with our own situation. The purpose of drawing experiences from selected units is to promote -- not replace -- overall work. We should particularly not try to cover up our problems with the performance of one or two typical units. Thirdly, we must properly handle the relationship between individual projects and overall construction. The concept of improving all grassroots units must be fostered while performing our duties at the grassroots units. By no means should we forget overall performance when certain individual projects have been commended or publicized by the newspapers. The unhealthy tendencies of handling the higher authorities' assignments superficially and perfunctorily must be corrected. When each and every one does solid work and helps the companies solve their problems, a new situation will certainly be created for building the armed forces.

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU MILITARY MEETING

OW190403 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] The party committee of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District held an enlarged meeting in Nanjing from 10 to 16 January. The meeting held that to conscientiously choose and appoint leading bodies at various levels in line with the requirement to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and to continue last year's work of creating a new situation are the keys to successfully fulfilling the two major tasks of this year -- party rectification and grassroots consolidation.

During the meeting, the Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and responsible persons of departments concerned heard reports on last year's army and militia building by the provincial Military District. They fully affirmed the provincial Military District's achievements in earnestly implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 6th NPC Session and in intensifying army and militia building. They also praised the provincial Military District and militiamen throughout Jiangsu for their contributions in combating floods, rushing to deal with emergencies, assisting the public security organs to crack down on criminal offenses and maintain public order, and building a spiritual civilization together with the civilians. At the same time, they acquired detailed knowledge of the problems in militia work and studied concrete measures for solving such problems as the lack of uniformity in grassroots People's Armed Forces departments following the reform of the administrative structure.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, attended and spoke at the meeting. After describing the excellent situation on all fronts, especially in economic work, Han Peixin said: To maintain the excellent situation in Jiangsu and the whole country, it is necessary to achieve a new leap forward in the provincial Military District's army and militia building. He urged party committees and leading organs at all levels of the provincial Military District to step up contacts with local departments concerned, learn from each other in an effort to achieve progress together, and strive to win still greater victories in all fields.

BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES JIANGXI MILITARY MEETING

OW190500 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] At the beginning of the new year, the People's Armed Forces Commission of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a plenary meeting to discuss strengthening militia and reserve service in the new year.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, made a speech at the meeting on how to strengthen militia work and reserve service in the province.

In his speech Comrade Bai Dongcai affirmed the achievements of the militia and reserve service in the province. New improvements were made in the past year in the organization, political education, military training and weapons management of the militia. The vast numbers of militia men and women played the backbone and leading role in building the socialist spiritual and material civilization. They played their role as a shock force in fulfilling urgent, difficult, dangerous and heavy tasks. The militia played an especially important role in the struggles last year to combat floods, strike at criminals, and hunt down Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei, two criminals wanted by the Ministry of Public Security.

On future tasks, Comrade Bai Dongcai stressed: This year, efforts should be made to strengthen the reserve service and ideological and political work among militia men and women. He called on party committees and governments at various levels to pay attention to militia work and strengthen leadership over militia work. It is necessary to understand fully the place and role of the militia in the new period; particularly in the course of administrative reform in urban and rural areas, militia work must be strengthened, not weakened.

1. The People's Armed Forces departments in factories, mines and enterprises in urban areas should be retained according to the original decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council.
2. After government administration and commune management are separated in rural areas, township People's Armed Forces departments should be set up. The township party committees should pay attention to militia work. The principle -- the party takes care of the armed forces -- must never change.
3. The number of full-time People's Armed Forces cadres should be determined according to the relevant decisions of the State Council and the provincial CPC Committee. The total strength of People's Armed Forces cadres of the province will remain unchanged, and vacancies may be filled.
4. Militia work should be included in the functions and responsibilities of township party committees and township governments and be incorporated into management plans of factories, mines and enterprises. It is necessary for them to regard militia work as their unshirkable responsibility.

Comrade Bai Dongcai also sent targets for the work of the provincial Military District, military sub-districts and People's Armed Forces departments. He expressed the hope that they will display the spirit of determined reformers and courageous trailblazers in doing militia work and raise militia and reserve service in this province to a new level.

SHANDONG DRAWS UP TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT PLAN

SK172337 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] In line with the spirit of the "circular" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in regard to establishing township governments and separating commune management from government administration, in line with the actual situation prevailing in Shandong Province, and on the basis of the experience gained in the pilot work done in the former period, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently mapped out the "provincial work plan" for establishing township governments and separating commune management from government administration, urging localities throughout the province to establish a number of township governments this winter, a number of them next spring, and a number of them after the "three autumn" operation of 1984; and to completely fulfill the task of township government establishment by the end of 1984.

The "plan" stipulates that, proceeding from the provincial actual situation in which the province is larger than others and larger communes are many, and in line with different conditions such as population density, regional characteristics, economic status, historic scenic spots, habitual living style, and the people's desire, the scale of townships may be generally divided into the following two types: 1) Counties whose communes are large may change their communes into districts under which townships can be established. They also can establish one township administered by several districts if the districts are small. Per township population may be around 10,000 people. Townships located in a populous plain may have more than 10,000 people and those located in a mountainous area may have less than 10,000 people; and 2) counties whose communes are smaller than other counties may directly change their communes into townships. Specific large communes may be adequately divided into several townships without establishing districts and all townships are under the leadership of the county authorities. Newly-developed commodity distributing centers, harbors, and industrial and mining zones, where industry, commerce and diversified economy are relatively flourishing, that have relatively dense population, and that once were townships in line with the historic records, may establish a township people's government. Areas populated by minority nationalities may be changed into minority townships.

The "plan" urges that the authorized size of township government personnel should be small in number but highly trained, and that these personnel should be full of the spirit for the reform drive. The gross number of the district or township government personnel cannot surpass that of the existing commune personnel and should be assigned by the county authorities in an overall planned manner. In appointing personnel to the leading bodies of district and township governments, it is necessary to follow the "four requirements" set forth by the central authorities in regard to employing cadres and to strictly prevent "three-category" elements from entering these bodies. Township cadres should be gradually selected from rural outstanding personnel who are suitable to work in both higher and lower posts. Those who have been selected as cadres should be adequately provided with subsidies, and those who have failed to be selected should actively return to production. All payment of existing cadres not engaged in production, including those who work in economic organizations, remains unchanged.

The "plan" points out that, while establishing a township government, it is necessary to set up the township party committee. After separating commune management for government administration, it is necessary to gradually establish township and village economic organizations in line with the needs of production and with the people's desires so as to improve as soon as possible the joint state between political affairs and enterprise management. Existing rural establishments units in charge of agricultural technical popularization, forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary surgery, water conservancy, farm machines, and managerial affairs, as well as supply, marketing and credit cooperatives at grassroots levels, should further do a good job in conducting the drive for reform and should wholeheartedly render service for the development of the rural economy.

The "plan" demands that, after establishing a township government, it is necessary to establish as soon as possible villagers' committees that are mass autonomous organizations and that can organize the people to carry out the programs of self-education, self-management, and self-service, to actively operate village public utilities and welfare, and to help the township people's government achieve success in village administrative and construction work and in production. The village administrative office should be set up at the original production brigade or the original village. Chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the villagers' committee should be directly elected by all villagers after repeated deliberations and consultations.

The villagers' committee should establish its subordinate committees in charge of civil affairs, mediation, public security, and public health. To lighten the people's burden, a general village may merge its leading bodies of the villagers' committee and its economic organizations into one that can exercise dual duties. A large village can separately set up its organs of party, politics, and enterprises.

In order to strengthen leadership over the work to establish township people's governments and to ensure the quality of the building work, the "plan" urges the province to set up a leading group in charge of the reform of rural systems. Each prefecture, city, county, and district should also establish a relevant leading organ or work group so as to realistically do a good job in grasping the work. Following the establishment of township governments, various counties should organize their personnel to examine the results in the work of building township governments. The provincial and prefectural authorities should conduct selective examination among work results and should give instructions to those who have not completed their work up to the standard to improve their shortcomings as meticulously as possible so as to ensure that we have not conducted the work of establishing township governments perfunctorily or superficially.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ATTENDS SUPPORT-ARMY RALLY

OW190401 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City held a ceremonious rally on the afternoon of 6 January to express gratitude to PLA and People's Armed Police units stationed in Zhejiang.

Attending the rally were responsible persons of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the CPPCC Committee Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Zhang Zhaowan, Li Dexin, Tie Ying, Zhang Jingtang, Chen Zuolin, Chen Anyu, and Wang Jiayang; as well as responsible persons of PLA ground, naval and air force units stationed in Zhejiang, the provincial Military District and the provincial People's Armed Police units Wang Jiying, Ma Jiliang, Yao Chao, Feng Jinmao, Jiang Maobao, He Hongxi, Zhang Wenhui, Li Zhongwen, and Liu Qingchang.

Responsible persons of the Hangzhou City CPC Committee, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, and the city government, as well as PLA units stationed in Hangzhou, also attended the rally.

Zhong Boxi, deputy secretary of the Hangzhou City CPC Committee and acting mayor, presided over the rally.

Wu Minda, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, and Ma Jiliang, political commissar of the provincial Military District, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Wu Minda said: In the new year we must bring into further play the fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people; we must continue to accumulate new experience in strengthening the relationship between the army and the government and between army men and civilians.

Comrade Ma Jiliang said: The vast numbers of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Zhejiang must carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people; bear in mind the sole goal of serving the people wholeheartedly; resolutely obey the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government; respect the local party committee and government at various levels; learn from the masses of people with an open mind; set a good example in observing party and government policies, laws and decrees, and strictly reinforce laws and regulations.

GUANGDONG ARMED POLICE FORCE HOLDS CITATION MEETING

HK190347 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Deng Liangqiu and Chen Anxian: "The Citation Meeting of the Provincial Armed Police Force Opened in Guangzhou Yesterday"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Guangdong Provincial Armed Police Force held a ceremonial meeting in Guangzhou to commend the advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. This was the first commendation meeting held by the provincial Armed Police Force since its founding.

The responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial PLA command such as Wang Ning, Song Zhiying, Liang Guang, Yang Deyuan, Huang Kang, and Zhang Juhui, were present at the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was officiated by Zhang Jiannan, chief of the provincial Armed Police Force. Song Zhiying, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, director of the Public Security Bureau, and political commissar of the Armed Police Force, made the opening speech.

Since its formation, the provincial Armed Police Force has made remarkable achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization and many advanced units and individuals who resist the corrosion of capitalist ideas have emerged. Of them, the 13th Battalion of the 6th Detachment of the Armed Police Force, which is stationed in Shatoujiao in Shenzhen, has become a red banner in resisting corrosion. Wu Xiulian, a female inspector at the Gongbei checkpoint, has repeatedly refused to accept the bribes offered by people who want to illegally enter or leave the country. She was commended as a "March 8th Red Banner Pacesetter" of the country in September last year.

The drive to build socialist spiritual civilization has accelerated the accomplishment of various tasks. Last year, in the drive to crack down on serious criminal offenses, 36 persons of the provincial Armed Police Force rendered meritorious service and received awards and 549 persons were commended. Among those who were awarded or commended was policeman Zhang Qin of the frontier police station at Bohe in Dianbai County, who won a first class merit citation. Although he was stabbed 13 times, he continued to fight the escaped convict until that convict was arrested. Fang Heping, secretary of the police station at Shenqian under the Huilai County Battalion, has won a second class merit citation. He has been commended as an advanced individual of the province in combating smuggling for leading an antismuggling patrol boat to combat smuggling which resulted in the seizure of more than 70 smuggling junks and smuggled goods worth more than 10 million yuan. Guan Zhangxuan, a squad leader of the 6th Frontier Detachment stationed by the Shenzhen He, has been commended as an advanced individual of the province in combating smuggling for seizing smuggled goods worth more than 260,000 yuan.

Last year, the provincial Armed Police Force built 612 civility corners, spent more than 93,000 working days on helping people work, did more than 125,000 good things for the people, and gave medical treatment to more than 33,000 patients.

Representatives from 108 advanced units and 275 advanced individuals, bringing with them the outstanding achievements made by the provincial Armed Police Force in building a socialist spiritual civilization, came to attend this citation meeting.

The headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force sent a congratulatory telegram to the meeting.

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ON U.S. TRIP, IMPORTING TECHNOLOGY

HK180506 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 26 Dec 83 p 2

["Air-mailed" report by reporter Han Yaogen: "In an Interview With This Paper's Reporters After His Investigation Tour of the United States, Liang Lingguang, Governor of Guangdong Province, Said That There Is No Time To Lose in Conscientiously Making Scientific, Technological and Economic Plans"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 17 Dec -- Question: "As one of the provinces along the coast, how is Guangdong to meet the so-called 'fourth industrial revision'?" Answer: "In order to meet this challenge, it is essential to base ourselves on summing up experiences, and have a good grasp of scientific, technological, and economic plans in earnest. We should not lose our opportunity again." Thus began the interview this morning by a reporter with Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province, who has just returned from his investigation tour of the United States.

When the reporter asked him to say something about his impressions on his visit to the United States, Governor Liang said what impressed him most was that the electronic computer has permeated into every corner of society in the United States. "If we do not catch up in the field of electronic computers, there will be no meeting the challenge. At present, Guangdong has already made plans for its electronic industry as a backbone industry; it is ready to develop in a big way the production of electronic devices, large-scale integrated circuits, and electronic computers."

"When the material basis for electronic computers exists, we can genuinely talk about information retrieval." Linking with the role of Guangzhou City, Liang Lingguang said: "A key city might have this or that role, but primarily we should bring into play its role as an information center. Our economic management departments used administrative means to restrict enterprises only in the past, but seldom provided the enterprises with services in information on science, technology, and economy at home and abroad. If such a tendency is not changed, the role of a key city will be limited."

"What should Guangdong grasp in order to catch up with the world advanced level?" asked the reporter. "It is primarily necessary to grasp structural readjustment," said the governor. At present, there is a strain in the supply of energy resources in Guangdong, and its basic industries are not strong enough. In order to make a detour of this "shortcoming," it is necessary to develop energy-saving and material-saving industries with an intensive type of technology. On the one hand, it is necessary to coordinate with the development of the Nanhai oil field, making comprehensive use of oil and natural gas and the processing industry reach the same level; on the other hand, it is necessary to change the situation of taking light and textile industries, and the production of agricultural and sideline products as the key link, taking industrial raw materials as the key link. Meanwhile, it is essential to attach special attention to developing scientific research industries, adopt varied forms in combining scientific research with industrial production, and making the industries of the Zhujiang delta region, in particular Guangzhou and other cities, realize the strategic shift, namely, the raising of economic results of enterprises should be shifted to chiefly relying on the utilization of technological progress.

When the reporter asked how Guangdong was to catch up with the world advanced technological level by importing foreign capital to transform old enterprises, Governor Liang said: Since 1980, we have signed over 30,000 contracts in utilizing foreign capital, and imported over 100,000 sets of equipment. This is no small amount, and we have actually imported some equipment of world advanced level.

However, it should also be seen that we have not been doing enough in importing the advanced technology we are lacking, moreover, we have not been doing well enough in digesting, spreading, and improving what we have imported purposefully and in a planned way, to carry out technological transformation in all trade with an aim to catch up with and surpass world advanced technological level. At present, we are summing up experiences, and are planning to make a concrete analysis of imported equipment, and to select from them some key items to be digested and spread in key trades and key districts. Particularly in the three special economic zones, it is imperative to attach attention to importing the world's advanced technology, that means providing people with part of the market and permitting them to set up factories with monopoly capital. The general aim of the province is to achieve by the early 1990's the world advanced level of the early 1980's in key cities and trades.

Governor Liang holds that at present the mention of importing advanced technology seems to refer to industry only. This is not an all-round view. In fact, one of the big advantages of the Guangdong Zhujiang delta region and Hainan Island is being a close neighbor to Hong Kong and Macao. It is very convenient for exporting agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery products, and the conditions are good for developing subtropical and tropical crops. However, because of the low level of technology and a shortage of funds, both production and export have been greatly limited. Therefore, it is also necessary to import foreign capital and science and technology in this field. New breakthroughs will be possible only by implementing scientific planting and breeding. He said: "I visited a livestock company in Nebraska. There the process of copulation, insemination, pregnancy, birth, nursing, and feeding of hogs has become an automated system, requiring only three workers to manage it. Recently, we have planned to cooperate with them to set up two hog farms each in Shenzhen and Guangzhou. The lean meat provided by the hogs of this company accounts for over 60 percent of its pork, while in Guangdong, the percentage of lean meat is generally only a little over 30 percent. Today our country exports around 3 million hogs to Hong Kong annually. Some people said that without increasing the number of hogs, 1 to 1.2 billion Hong Kong dollars will be added to the state's revenue if the breed is improved. And this is the power of science and technology!"

Liang Lingguang said, another deep impression he got on his investigation in the United States was: The United States attaches great importance to the training and cultivation of talented people. This is in fact the fundamental issue in meeting the so-called "fourth industrial revolution."

When the reporter asked how Guangdong was to train and cultivate its talented people in science and technology, Governor Liang said: It is essential to increase investment in intellectual resources, and to carry out reform in primary and secondary education, to raise the quality, and lay a good foundation. At present, the focus is still in improving higher education. It is necessary to run schools by adopting many layers and varied forms. Normal institutes of higher education should enroll more day students, while running a correspondence university, television broadcasting university, and so on. Besides, Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, and has a large number of Overseas Chinese abroad. At present, the third generation of Overseas Chinese has occupied a considerable place in science and technological circles abroad. We should attach importance to the import of talented people. Methods may be varied; they can return and settle down, come on a lecture tour or a short-term visit, carry out investigation and give guidance, take up concurrent posts and give lectures, and so on. There should be special personnel and organs to conduct this work.

GUANGXI CONFERENCE VIEWS FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK171108 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] From 11 to 15 January, the autonomous regional People's Government held a regional conference on family planning work in Nanning. The chief tasks of this conference were to inspect how the region's 1983 population plans have been implemented, to implement the region's 1984 and 1985 population plans, and to study the problems of how to prevent additional births. During the conference, the spirit of the national conference on financial management in family planning work was relayed, the advanced exchanged their experiences in doing family planning work, and the specific measures adopted to implement the 1984 and 1985 population plans and to reduce the number of additional births were studied and discussed. Leading comrades of the autonomous regional CPC Committee and People's Government, including Wei Chunshu, Zhang Shengzhen, Gan Ku, Wang Rongzhen, and (Luo Ming) were present at the conference. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee; as well as Gan Ku and Wang Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional People's Government, made speeches on the first day of the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Wei Chunshu pointed out: To control population growth is not only our own business but also the business of the whole world. What measures should we adopt in order to make a success of this work? First, it is necessary to summarize experience and to discover good methods. The key to the problem lies in whether or not the leaders pay attention and take it seriously. Facts have proven that in all the units where the leaders pay attention to and are personally in charge of the work, family planning work is always successful. Second, specific measures should be adopted. For example, ligation surgical operations, birth control measures, and medical and health-care services should be properly taken care of.

At the conference, Wang Rongzhen, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, made a summary report. Comrade Wang Rongzhen pointed out: Leading comrades of party committees and governments at all levels should see clearly the seriousness of our region's present population problem and the difficulties in the task of controlling population growth. With the launching of the region's family planning month campaign in January 1983, some progress has been made in the work to control the growth of the region's population. However, our region's population is growing at an extremely rapid rate. Thus, all the prefectures and cities have been unable to fulfill the population control quotas assigned them by the autonomous region and there are contradictions between population growth and economic developments. In order to effectively control the growth of the region's population, it is necessary to correct all ideas which impede family planning work and to implement unswervingly the policies and principles concerning family planning. It is necessary to further implement the population plans by various effective means.

Comrade Wang Rongzhen said: Party committees and people's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over family planning work. Family planning work and production are equally important. Party committees and people's governments at all levels must persistently pay close attention to both at the same time. In strengthening their leadership over family planning work, the party committees and people's governments must not only pay lip service. They should pay close attention to solving practical problems which affect family planning work. First, it is necessary to perfect all the organs in charge of family planning. Second, the principal leaders of party committees and people's governments at all levels should carry out economic work and family planning work at the same time so that when they lay down the plans for the development of economic work, they include population control quotas in these plans; when they hold meetings to study various kinds of work, they also discuss topics on controlling population growth; when they inspect production, they also set standards in light of family planning work; when they make reports on their work,

They include contents about family planning in them; and when they appraise the advanced, they also set requirements on performance in family planning work. In this way, family planning work can be carried out persistently and great progress can be made.

Gan Ku, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, also made a speech at the conference. Present at the conference were leaders of prefectures, cities, and counties who are personally in charge of family planning work and responsible comrades of offices and committees at various levels which are in charge of family planning work.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN SCIENTIFIC MEETING

HK140905 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Summary] This morning, a rally was solemnly opened by provincial scientific and technical circles to commend the advanced and achievements. The rally was held in the people's hall of Henan. A huge poster which read "Economic Construction Should Rely on Science and Technology and Science and Technology Should Serve Economic Construction" was hanging on a wall in the hall. More than 1,100 delegates attended the rally.

Responsible comrades of provincial party, government and army Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Yao Xia, Han Jingcao, Zhao Wenfu, Ji Hanxin and others attended the rally.

The rally was presided over by He Zhukang, provincial party secretary and provincial governor. Provincial Vice Governor Ji Hanxin delivered an opening speech. In his speech, Ji Hanxin said: "This rally is held in a favorable situation whereby all fronts throughout the province have profoundly studied and implemented the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and are creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province."

Provincial Vice Governor Ji Hanxing pointed out: "Through this rally, we will mobilize and organize the broad masses of scientific and technical workers to further implement the guidelines of making scientific and technical work serve economic construction. We should pay attention to the development of the scientific and technical system and the progress of economic construction of the state. Scientific and technical workers should bring their role into play, dare to shoulder heavy tasks, exert their efforts to scale the heights of science, and make contributions to speeding up the progress of science and technology."

On behalf of the provincial Trade Union, provincial CYCL Committee, provincial Women's Federation, and Zhengzhou City CPC Committee and city People's Government, (Fu Shiping), chairman of provincial Trade Union Federation, and (Wang Shuhe), member of Zhengzhou City CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice mayor of Zhengzhou City, respectively, read messages of greetings to the rally.

Li Changze, chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, relayed at the rally the spirit of the 1983 national work conference on science and technology.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU AT RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK190214 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres of the provincial organs in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, yesterday morning, to further mobilize all-round party rectification in the provincial organs. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu delivered a mobilization report.

He demanded that every party member in the provincial organs rapidly take action to resolutely implement the Central Committee decision on party rectification, profoundly understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification in connection with realities in the provincial organs, properly clarify a number of outstanding problems that must be seriously solved in the course of party rectification in the organs, get to work, brace the spirit, be persistent and dauntless, unite as one, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and strive for all-round victory in party rectification and in economic and all other work.

Guan Guangfu said: As a result of the preparatory work in the previous period, the conditions and time are now ripe for launching all-round party rectification in the provincial organs. We must now carry it out in a planned and measured way. In his report, in accordance with the views of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee reached after studying the question, Comrade Guan Guangfu spoke on four issues on how to do a good job in all-round party rectification in the provincial CPC Committee and the organs with high standards:

1. It is necessary to have a strong sense of urgency. Comrade Guan Guangfu first affirmed that the main current of the party organizations and members of the provincial organs is good, and they are combat effective. He then spoke on the expressions of various problems in the following six fields: 1) erroneous understanding regarding the party's line, principles, and policies; 2) use of powers and work opportunities to pursue private interests; 3) bureaucratism in failing to be responsible to the party and people; 4) weakness and slackness in leadership; 5) slackness in discipline; 6) impurity in organization.

He stressed: Problems of these types run completely counter to the party's nature and program and the criteria for party members. They are not permitted by party discipline. Viewed in the light of the demand of the 12th CPC Congress to create a new situation and of the requirements of future developments, the existence of these problems will, to a very serious extent, hamper the advance of the party's cause. The comrades of the provincial organs must realize the gravity of these problems and the urgency of solving them.

2. It is necessary to have confidence and resolve in victory. Comrade Guan Guangfu gave a specific analysis of the favorable conditions for making a success of party rectification in the provincial organs. He stressed: The strong, effective, and correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee is the reliable guarantee for victory in party rectification. Although the task of this party rectification is arduous and rather difficult, and various kinds of interference and obstruction may be encountered, so long we genuinely bring our thinking and action into line with the Central Committee decision on party rectification, and act boldly in clearing away interference and uniting for battle in the course of implementing the decision, we will certainly be able to win victory in party rectification.

He said: To strengthen confidence and resolve in victory in party rectification, we must resolutely implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of errors put forward by the Central Committee, and make an accurate choice of points of breakthrough. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided that in correcting malpractices in taking advantage of powers and work opportunities in pursuit of private interests, the provincial organs should first correct malpractices in building and allocating housing and in long-term occupation of guest houses and hotels. This should be regarded as a breakthrough point in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of errors. We must be resolved to thoroughly solve these problems within a set time.

In correcting the bureaucratic work style of failing to be responsible to the party and people, we must first rapidly solve a number of problems that have dragged on for a

long time due to failure to take responsibility and mutual buck-passing, and immediately get to work to carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of errors.

In the first step, we must concentrate efforts to seriously solve problems in these two points of breakthrough. Afterwards we should proceed to solve still other problems, until we have completely and victoriously fulfilled the task of all-round party rectification stipulated by the Central Committee decision.

3. It is necessary to make careful plans and arrangements. Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: The provincial organs must spend this year carrying out all-round party rectification in a planned and measured way. The work will be carried out in three groups, and each group must go through three stages: to study the party rectification documents, to enhance ideological understanding; to examine ourselves in the light of the documents and seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism; and to carry out organizational handling of cases and registration of party members. Summation and acceptance must be carried out at the completion of each stage. It is essential to insist on high standards in each stage, and strictly guard against doing the work superficially.

Although we are not carrying out mass rectification of the party this time, we must follow the party's mass line.

4. Ensure that no item of work is neglected and that a number of integrations are made. Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The party rectification in the provincial organs is carried out under the direct leadership of the provincial CPC Committee. In specific guidance for party rectification, the provincial organs must pay attention to the following integrations: 1) Integrate points with areas. It is necessary to integrate party rectification in the first group of units with preparatory work in the second and third groups. 2) Be bold in supporting the upright and eliminating malpractices. These two aspects must be closely integrated. 3) Promote cooperation between new and old cadres. We must integrate bringing into full play the role of veteran comrades who have withdrawn to the second and third lines with bringing into full play the role of young cadres. 4) Integrate all-round party rectification with strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said in conclusion: The provincial organs are the leading organs for work in the whole province. We must be resolved to accomplish the task of all-round party rectification on schedule in accordance with the Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

The provincial CPC Committee has decided that party rectification work in the province will be directly led by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee. The decision said: The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has been divided into two teams in order to ensure that party rectification, economic work, and other work will not be neglected. This is being done while upholding the principles of collective leadership and division of work and responsibility. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu will preside over the all-round work of the committee. Deputy Secretaries Wang Quanguo, Shen Yinluo, and Qian Yunlu and Standing Committee members Li Haizhong and (Liu Qizhi) will concentrate on party rectification. Provincial Advisory Committee Chairman Xu Daoqi and provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Secretary (Hu Hengshan) will also participate in the party rectification team. Other Standing Committee members will continue to carry out work in accordance with the original division of work.

The two teams will practice responsibility systems. The comrades assigned responsibility for party rectification work must also grasp the work originally assigned them. Those comrades assigned responsibility for economic work must also participate in collective leadership over party rectification and in relevant rectification activities. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, a party rectification office is being set up to handle routine work in party rectification.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU MILITIA WORK MEETING

HK190608 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The CPC Committee of the provincial Military District recently convened an enlarged plenary session to call on all commanders and fighters throughout the district to further carry forward the revolutionary spirit and to be bold in creating a new situation in PLA and militia work in the new year.

The session summarized the PLA and militia work last year and formulated the tasks for the work this year. It urged CPC committees, and the party members and cadres at all levels throughout the district to study and work in accordance with the spirit of party rectification, to strengthen the construction of party organizations, and to further rectify party work style, so as to prepare for full-scale party rectification in the district this winter. They must greatly improve and strengthen leadership over ideological and political work, overcome the situation of being weak and incompetent, resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, and grasp well the drive of jointly building spiritual civilization with civilians, with communist ideology as the core, to establish a closer relationship with the government and the people. They must do well in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects by arranging it around local focal points in work and the central task, under the unified leadership of the local CPC committees and governments. They must train the PLA units and improve their fighting capability in accordance with the requirements of regularization construction. They must greatly develop the production of agricultural and sideline products and improve economic results, to lighten the burden on the people. At the same time, they must strengthen logistics work.

The session called on commanders and fighters throughout the district to carry forward the revolutionary spirit, and the spirit of solidarity and militancy. It also called on them to be bold in blazing new trails, to accomplish all tasks in a down-to-earth manner, and to make new contributions for safeguarding and building the four modernizations.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and made a speech at the session.

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER DIES

HK180148 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Summary] Comrade Zhang Guirong, deputy to the Sixth NPC and commander of Xizang Military District, died of illness on 15 January at the age of 49.

The funeral committee for Comrade Zhang Guirong, which has already been set up, includes Comrades Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Yin Fatang, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Chen Mingyi, Wang Xinquan, (Yang Zenghong), (Qiao Xueping), Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Pedit, Duojie Caidan, Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, (Zheng Xin), Qie Jinwu, and Guo Xilan.

YUNNAN FAMILY PLANNING WORK PLAN ANNOUNCED

HK180225 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial government has recently approved the plan submitted by the provincial Family Planning Committee on carrying out birth control activities in communes and production brigades in rural areas of the whole province. The plan requires various localities to attach greater importance to and strengthen political and ideological work in earnest, and to organize efforts to effectively unfold this work in a down-to-earth manner and strive to make a greater breakthrough in the family planning work of the province in the next few years.

In its report, the provincial Family Planning Committee pointed out: Over the past few years, under the leadership of the CPC committees and governments at various levels, we have seriously implemented the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and central government on family planning work and the principle put forth by the provincial CPC Committee that agriculture should go up while the population should go down. We have done a large amount of work and made remarkable achievements. The number of couples who have registered for the single child certificates has grown from 67,000 in 1980 to 145,000 in 1982. The natural population growth rate dropped from 26.41 per 1,000 in 1973 to 14.04 per 1,000 in 1982. In the 9 years between 1974 and 1982, an accumulated number of 1.48 million additional births were prevented, which has lightened the burden of the state, the collectives, and the families and has made contributions to the four modernizations.

The report points out: The 12th CPC National Congress has stipulated family planning work as one of the state's fundamental strategies in our country. It is required that the population of our country be kept within 1.2 billion by the end of the 20th century. To achieve this aim, the comrades working in family planning departments at various levels of the province have in recent years made investigations, conducted experiments, and summed up some experiences. They hold that the gap in the family planning work in our province lies chiefly in a comparatively high rate of additional births, in the rural areas in particular, and a low rate in adopting sterilization measures. A task of top priority in the present family planning work and the main task is to take a good grasp in the work in rural areas, where a much larger portion of the population live, and to take a firm grasp of the key link of additional births.

In its report, the provincial Family Planning Committee suggests: Beginning from 1984, it is imperative to unfold the activities of preventing additional births in rural communes and production brigades step by step in a planned way. Through such activities, we will push ahead the family planning work of the whole province, in the rural areas in particular. In order to unfold this work efficiently, the provincial Family Planning Committee suggests that various localities and departments concerned do a good job in the following items of work: 1) In order to have a pretty good idea of what is to be done, all prefectures, autonomous districts, cities, counties, communes, and areas should proceed from the actual conditions of the localities and, on the basis of a good grasp of the fundamental situation and a scientific analysis, they should draw up a plan which is clear in its aim and feasible in implementation. 2) It is necessary to use various forms of propaganda and mobilization, such as inviting local responsible comrades to do propaganda and mobilization work at various meetings or through broadcasts, linking with the actual local conditions, and making clear to the cadres and masses the importance, necessity, and feasibility of controlling additional births so that every household and every individual will be clear about it. It is also advisable to make good use of important holidays, such as the Spring Festival, 1 May, and 1 October, in bringing about a few upsurges in propaganda so as to continuously lead the activities in depth. 3) It is necessary to strictly control additional births and take a firm grasp in implementation. It is essential to mobilize those couples who already have one child to adopt sterilization measures. Those couples who already have two or more children and where either party is of child-bearing age, should be mobilized to adopt everlasting sterilization measures under ordinary circumstances. In concrete implementation, it is necessary to suit measures to individual conditions and to attach importance to practical effect. Medical units at various levels should strengthen their education in medical ethics and improve their quality in techniques and their attitude in rendering services, doing the best they can in providing conveniences for the masses.

Pharmaceutical units at various levels should do a good job in supplying contraceptives to meet the needs of the masses, ensuring that there is no shortage in their supply.

4) It is a new item of work to unfold the prevention of additional births. According to the actual conditions of various localities, family planning departments should make investigation in depth, conduct experiments, sum up experiences, have a good understanding of the new situation, solve new problems, strengthen work in asking for instructions and reporting to leadership at higher levels, and be good advisers to and assistants of CPC committees and governments. 5) It is necessary to carry out check-ups, appraisals through comparison, and exchanges of experiences. The provincial Family Planning Committee should commend those units and individuals doing a good job in the prevention of additional births in 1984. Various localities should adopt appropriate forms in doing a good job in check-ups, appraisals through comparison, and commending in accordance with their own actual conditions, taking rewarding as the key link, with necessary punishments as a supplementary measure. 6) In order to ensure the smooth unfolding of this work, it is suggested that CPC committees and governments at various levels strengthen leadership in the work in earnest and be diligent in check-ups, showing no slackness in grasping the work, avoiding doing the work by fits and starts, and losing a good opportunity. It is necessary to implement division of labor with individual responsibility and to divide up the work and assign a part to each individual or group. Work should be conducted stage by stage, with the higher level left in charge of somebody, and every link left in the care of someone. Under the unified leadership of the party and government, various departments concerned should work with concerted efforts and in close coordination, bring into full play the role of each function, and do a good job in family planning work together.

TAIPEI COMMENTARY ASSESSES REAGAN-ZHAO TALKS

OW180046 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has told Chao Tzu-yang that he cannot sell out the Republic of China. And Chao has told President Reagan that the Chinese Communists will not renounce the use of force in seizing Taiwan. Where does that leave the situation? The American chief executive also said that the United States will honor its commitment to phase out arms sales to Taiwan, but it is hard to see how the Americans can do that because the pledge was predicated on the supposition that Red China would settle the China problem peacefully. Congressmen who have been in Taipei recently say the United States plans to sell the Republic of China weapons at approximately the rate of last year, or about U.S. \$800 million for 1984. Free China could use more than that, especially if modern fighter aircraft were included.

At the same time, that is a long way from nothing and scarcely a sell-out. President Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang have been talking for their own purposes and at odds with each other. While Chao is in North America and Reagan is planning to go to Peking, it should be a good time to review the overall situation involving Washington, Taipei and Red China. These fundamental points can be made: First, the Chinese Communists are desperate to get Taiwan because Chinese freedom constitutes such a dire threat to Chinese communism. For many years, the people of the mainland did not know what was being accomplished in Taiwan. Now they do and they have lost faith in the communists. They want the freedom and prosperity of the island province. They have learned that Chineseness need not doom them to poverty and slavery. For the first time in history a Chinese state has become wealthy and free. Communist China is afraid that if Taiwan isn't taken, its example will become the model for the liberation of the mainland. Peking is not afraid of the Soviet Union, but of Taiwan. That is what the Red Chinese relationship with the United States is all about.

As long as the Republic of China has the friendship and help of the United States, the Chinese Communists are not strong enough to cross the Taiwan Strait and invade Taiwan. That is why they must move the United States out of the way. They have tried to do this in several ways -- by offering alliance against the Soviet Union and by promising trade profits and other advantages to the United States. Americans do not really believe these promises and not one of them has come true. But there is an inclination to play the game both ways, to get as much out of the Red Chinese relationship as possible. But in the final analysis, can the United States abandon the Republic of China? The American people have never given any indication of accepting such a resolution in the Chinese province. Especially American law is to the contrary. The Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the United States, not of Taiwan, and it forbids Chinese Communist aggression against the Republic of China. President Reagan spoke of this again and said that the Americans were bound by it.

What would happen if the Chinese Communists took matters into their own hands and tried to settle the China problem with violence? There would be war in the Taiwan Strait and perhaps in a wider area. Under the Taiwan Relations Act, the United States will become involved. No matter what advances were made by the Chinese Communists, they could not overrun Taiwan quickly. Free Chinese forces are too strong. Even if the communists effected a landing, they would run into strong ground forces. Presumably the United States would have something to say in the air and the sea.

It would not be necessary to land American troops in Taiwan. The Republic of China could do the ground fighting. Not enough communists would be able to reach the beaches. What would be happening on the mainland itself? The people there would have the opportunity for which they have been waiting, the opportunity to rise against communism.

President Reagan and Chao are at odds. They are not talking about the same thing. Each is trying to have his way without paying the price required. Each is declining to tell the full story of this position. The Republic of China isn't going to be frightened into surrender.

COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW151000 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The United States Should Not Make Any Concessions to the Chinese Communists"]

[Text] At a meeting with U.S. President Reagan on 10 January, eastern standard time, Chao Tzu-yang, the puppet premier of Communist China who is currently visiting the United States, threatened that the Chinese Communists cannot guarantee the nonuse of force to unify Taiwan with mainland China. He emphatically pointed out that the Taiwan Relations Act, on which the relations between the United States and our country are based, is a fundamental obstacle hindering the improvement of relations between Communist China and the United States.

This statement of Chao's did not surprise us at all, because the Chinese Communists have always wanted to invade Taiwan by force from the very beginning. By stressing that the Taiwan Relations Act is a fundamental obstacle in relations between Communist China and the United States, Chao clearly aims at blackmailing the United States on the one hand while trying to demoralize and isolate our country in the international community on the other. In these matters the Chinese Communists have never relaxed their efforts.

After achieving their goal in making the United States sever its diplomatic relations with our country, abrogate treaties signed between the United States and the Republic of China and withdraw U.S. military personnel from Taiwan, the Chinese Communists time and again have asked the United States to abolish the Taiwan Relations Act, end arms sales to our country and cut off all other relations with us, thereby paving the way for an armed invasion of Taiwan by the Chinese Communists.

Why are the Chinese Communists doing all these things? The reason is very simple. Because the existence of Taiwan, our base for national recovery, is like a thorn embedded in the flesh to the Chinese Communists which must be removed at all costs. Being fully aware of President Reagan's intention to faithfully implement the Taiwan Relations Acts, as he has repeatedly reaffirmed, why has Chao taken such an aggressive posture? It is because Chao is trying to force the United States into making concessions on other issues, including the transfer of U.S. high technology, providing U.S. aid and opening more trade opportunities to Communist China. However, Chao Tzu-yang has been met with a rebuff in this regard. Despite Chao Tzu-yang's displeasure with Reagan's continued support of the Taiwan Relations Act, Reagan clearly stated that he will not abandon the Republic of China and that the U.S. Government will not go back on its commitments to the Republic of China.

However, what is of urgent concern to us is that in his talks with Chao, President Reagan said that there is only one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China. He also said that according to the joint communique signed between the United States and the bandits on 17 August 1982, the United States promised to gradually reduce its arms sales to the Republic of China. Here, we must warn President Reagan and the U.S. Government that they must heighten their vigilance against the Chinese Communists' conspiracy and must not make any concessions to their blackmail.

Many Americans naively believe that the better the U.S.-Communist China relations are, the more secure Taiwan becomes. The fact is that Chao Tzu-yang has clearly stated that the Chinese Communists cannot guarantee the nonuse of force to unify Taiwan with mainland China. Thus, the United States must realize the true features of the Chinese Communists and must therefore seriously consider the requests of the Republic of China for military equipment and weapons.

We highly appreciate President Reagan's repeated affirmations that a new friend should not be made at the cost of sacrificing the interests of the Republic of China, that the contacts between the United States and the Republic of China will continue to increase, and that these contacts will be maintained in a dignified and honorable manner befitting an old friendship.

We hope that President Reagan will fulfill the spirit of and fully comply with the Taiwan Relations Act by supplying us with high-performance weapons to meet our country's needs, and that he must neither yield to the Chinese Communists' blackmail nor make any decisions in the interest of this year's presidential election that might damage our country's interests. Otherwise, he will harm not only himself but other people as well and will bring endless trouble for the future.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW190433 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan 19 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo received six congressmen of the United States House of Representatives Wednesday afternoon at the presidential office. The six include Joseph P. Addabbo, D-N.Y., Jack Edwards, R-Ala., Jack Hightower, D-Texas, George M. O'Brien, R-Ill., and J. Kenneth Robinson, R-Va., who arrived here on Tuesday for a three-day visit.

The president extended his welcome to the American guests as he shook hands with them. He told them that the successive visits here by U.S. congressmen in the past month have renewed the friendship between the two countries and also given both sides a chance to talk to each other. He was pleased to have such significant talks with them, the president added. The president and the visiting dignitaries then exchanged views on the world situation and matters of mutual concern between the Republic of China and the United States.

Rep Addabbo expressed his thanks to President Chiang for meeting his party, and told the president that they have benefitted a lot from their current visit, during which they have seen various developments here as well as met with government officials and other people.

Secretary General to the President Ma Chi-chuang and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih were present during the audience.

PAPER ON FORMATION OF 'FLEDGLING' POLITICAL PARTY

OW131431 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] After lengthy discussions on 7 January, a 29-article draft constitution of a fledgling political party prepared by Legislator Fei Hsi-ping was revised by nonparty government workers into only 16 articles. The 16-article draft constitution provides for the establishment of a permanent organization, the "Nonparty Backup Force Committee," and stipulates the organization, membership, fund sources and future functions of the committee. From the organizational structure, one can faintly discern the emergence of a fledgling political party.

The constitution represents an action of nonparty personages for consolidation and reorganization since last year's election of legislators during which a difference in views concerning the party concept divided nonparty personages. However, the actual discussions and the general atmosphere of the meeting gave the impression that the road to a nonparty organization is still beset with all sorts of obstacles and difficulties.

Prior to yesterday's meeting, some nonparty personages who had not been invited to attend expressed their doubts about the meeting's overall representativeness. Because persons invited to attend were all government workers on active duty, personages such as Kang Nin-hsiang, Chang Teh-ming and Huang Huang-hsiung, who have long nonparty backgrounds or who are talented nonparty leaders, are not enthusiastic about the meeting. Obviously, they pose a challenge to the organization's appeal.

The Nonparty Backup Force Committee's organization regulations provide for the setting up of an executive committee and a secretariat, under which are the general affairs, election, propaganda and public service units. Also under the Backup Force Committee are the finance, public relations and coordination subcommittees. All this reveals the framework of a fledgling political party. However, in view of the difficulties in membership recruiting, intra-organizational conflict and differences in political line held by its members, it is doubtful that the organization can achieve any lofty goals.

As pointed out by a person who attended the meeting, although the setting up of a nonparty backup force committee represents a first step toward a nonparty organization, it seems a rather rash action on the part of the promoters of a political party concept to hastily propose a rather comprehensive organizational concept while they themselves still have not proposed a way to resolve the current political polarization among nonparty personages and to promote two-way communication between the central and local organizations, and while they are still unfamiliar with the legal registration procedures for a organization. Without a correct assessment of the actual nonparty strength and its special characteristics, this superficial action of reorganization and consolidation is very likely to cause more squabbling among nonparty personages.

PRC APPOINTS NEW DELEGATION HEAD FOR HONG KONG TALKS

HK181234 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] China has appointed a new chairman to head its delegation at the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr Zhou Nan, an assistant foreign minister, will head the talks from the 8th round due to take place next week in Beijing. Our correspondent in Beijing, Helene Chung, reports:

[Begin recording] The Chinese Foreign Ministry said that China attaches great importance to the talks over Hong Kong and that the change of leadership is normal. The British Embassy sees no significance in the change, though as an assistant foreign minister, Mr Zhou Nan is less senior in rank than Mr Yao Guang, a deputy foreign minister whom he replaces. Western diplomats describe the new appointee as a highly respected figure in the Chinese Foreign Ministry and one who has been closely involved in the Sino-British talks from an early stage. Tomorrow, the new British ambassador to Beijing, Richard Evans, arrives in Beijing. Next week, he will lead the British delegation to the talks for the first time. The Chinese said the change of both delegation heads at the same time is sheer coincidence. Over the past week, China has repeated that progress has been made in the Sino-British talks and the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in North America, has said that he is optimistic about Hong Kong's future. He has assured the world that when China resumes sovereignty in 1997, Hong Kong's present social and economic system will remain unchanged. [end recording]

XINHUA Official on Appointment

HK190910 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Hong Kong XINHUA Branch, Replying to Questions, Says Change of Man Certainly Does Not Mean Downgrading of the Talks"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon (18 January), a correspondent of this paper obtained information from the Hong Kong XINHUA branch that Zhou Nan, an assistant foreign minister, will become the head of the Chinese delegation at the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue, replacing Yao Guang at the eighth round talks of the second phase, due to take place on 23-26 January 1984.

In this connection, our correspondent asked a responsible person of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch: What effect will the change of the head of the Chinese delegation have on the Sino-British talks?

The responsible person of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch answered: The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue. The replacement of Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang as head of the Chinese delegation is a normal personnel change. Zhou Nan, also a leading member of the Foreign Ministry, has all along been involved in work concerning the talks on the Hong Kong issue and is also quite familiar with the matter. The Chinese Government has adopted a clear and consistent policy on the Sino-British talks and hopes that success will be achieved in the talks.

The correspondent asked: Has the change of the head of the Chinese delegation anything to do with the change of the head of the British delegation?

The responsible person of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch replied: The Chinese Government welcomes the appointment of Evans as the British ambassador to China and the head of the British delegation. The talks have not been downgraded. The change in leaders of both delegations is sheer coincidence.

ARTICLE REPORTS PRC-UK 'CONDOMINIUM' OVER HONG KONG

HK180231 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 10

["Investor's Diary" by Tsao Jen-chao: "Investment Institutions Want To Maintain the Proportion of Their Hong Kong Stocks"]

[Excerpt] 17 Jan (4,915 days from China's recovery of Hong Kong in 1997), Tuesday -- It is said that in September this year Britain will relinquish sovereignty over Hong Kong to China in exchange for a Sino-British condominium over Hong Kong for 26 years, in which the two parties will cooperate in training native successors to govern Hong Kong in order to hand over the rule to Hong Kong natives after this period.

XINHUA CHIEF DISCUSSES DEMOCRACY FOR HONG KONG

HK160136 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jan 84 pp 1, 18

[Article by Julian Chan]

[Text] Democracy for Hong Kong is a definite trend but whether it can be exercised in the "transition period" is a question for the British Government. Beijing's most senior man in Hong Kong said yesterday. Attending the first annual general meeting of a local pressure group, Meeting Point, the head of the local office of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr. Xu Jiatun, said he supported opinions that Hong Kong should return to China and that prosperity and stability of the territory be maintained.

Mr Xu's participation at the meeting was the first by a highranking Chinese official at any pressure group meeting. The NCNA chief explained that the democratisation process of a society was determined by factors within the society itself. However, he was quick to clarify that his presence at the meeting did not imply that he consented with their views. Meeting Point is a group of intellectuals calling for a democratic self-administered Hong Kong after 1997. "Meeting Point has their view and we have ours," Mr Xu said. He said he was ready to attend other pressure groups' meetings if invited, though he might not necessarily agree with their views. "I'll listen and consider all opinions," Mr Xu noted.

When asked to comment on the taxi drivers' strike and Friday night's riot, Mr Xu praised the Hong Kong Government, particularly the police, for "handling the situation well." Describing the incident as "unfortunate," he pointed out that the riot and the strike were two separate issues. He stressed that China would not take back Hong Kong at an earlier date because of the incident. Asked about the attitude of the Chinese Government on the riot, Mr Xu laughingly said: "We were not alarmed."

Without directly replying whether "Hong Kong could have democracy after unification," Mr Xu said there "is democracy in China's socialism." "According to our views, democracy in socialism is the most general kind of democracy," Mr Xu said. Further questioned whether "unification included democracy" Mr Xu said this was a "big question which could not be answered in a few sentences." He explained that the road to democracy depended on different basis and conditions for development in different societies.

Reporters covering the meeting were not told Mr Xu would be present. And despite organisers' insistence prior to the meeting that Mr Xu should not be interviewed, the press did not want to let the chance slip by without a few answers from the NCNA chief who was not in the least irritated by the barrage of questions.

Meanwhile, the chairman of Meeting Point, Mr Lau Nai-keung, said that a 10-member group was set up last month to draft the fundamental rules proposing the future administrative system of Hong Kong. Disclosing that the working party included three to four legal professionals and some China experts, Mr Lau said the draft would be sent to the Chinese Government, possibly through the NCNA, for reference. Mr Lau said it would be completed before September.

He added that Meeting Point will delegate a representative to other pressure groups planning a mission to Britain to present their views on Hong Kong's future. The date for the trip, however, has not yet been decided, Mr Lau noted.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr Lau said Meeting Point would concentrate its efforts on collecting public opinions, especially at grassroot level, on Hong Kong's future. He said Hong Kong should be represented at China's special committee which is drafting fundamental rules for the territory. Only by direct participation could the views of Hong Kong people be best reflected, Mr Lau maintained. He also said the draft should be "thoroughly" discussed by the people of Hong Kong before being passed. Mr Lau stressed that the fundamental rules must uphold the rule of law spirit, and should guarantee Hong Kong a high degree of self-administration.

Saying that Meeting Point would "actively fight for a step-by-step decolonisation and democratisation," Mr Lau proposed deadlines for local elections. District boards should have a majority of elected members next year, Mr Lau suggested. By 1986, over 50 percent of the seats in the Urban Council should be elected, he continued. And by 1987, there should be elections for the Legislative Council, said Mr Lau, adding that unofficials should have a majority in it.

BEIJING TO HOLD NATIONAL DAY MILITARY PARADE

HK190723 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 19 Jan 84 p 4

["Special Dispatch": "Departments Concerned Confirm Beijing Will Hold National Day Military Parade This Year; 500,000 Will Take Part in March-Past"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan -- this year will mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. This correspondent has gained confirmation from departments concerned of a widespread rumor here that a military parade and mass march-past will be held.

According to our information, Beijing has set up a preparatory organ for this mass activity, under the general charge of Vice Premier Wan Li, with Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong responsible for specific matters. According to Chinese tradition, "there should be a big celebration on every 10th year and a small one every 5th year." As this is the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state, it should come under the heading of a "small celebration." On the day, about 500,000 troops and others will march past Tiananmen, and fireworks displays will be staged in six districts of Beijing in the evening, at which people can both watch and join in collective dancing.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 JAN. 1984

